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Supreme Court Reversals; De Gaulle-Giraud Meeting? Grove: 9 'Not Guilty' Pleas

The World's Day—January 4, 1943

Washington: Pendergast Conviction Is Reversed

The Supreme Court among other actions reversed the conviction of Thomas J. Pendergast, former Kansas City boss, and two others charged with criminal contempt of court connected with the Missouri fire insurance case. [Page 8.]

Further revelations of United States global diplomacy in the critical decade from 1931 to 1941 are appearing as diplomats and historians delve into the White Book issued by the State Department in Washington. [First Page, Second Section.]

War Production Board limited January production on ice cream to 50 per cent of the amount each manufacturer made last October. The order also applies to frozen custard, milk sherbet, other frozen desserts, and ice cream mix.

Draft registrants from 18 to 45 face penalties up to five years in prison and $10,000 fine after Feb. 1 if they fail to carry their classification as well as registration cards at all times, and otherwise do not cooperate with their draft boards. Selective Service headquarters estimates draft delinquents at less than three-tenths of one per cent. [Page 8.]

Arms production in the United States during 1943, twice that for the past year, is outlined in a joint statement by the Army, Navy, and War Production Board.

In Europe: De Gaulle-Giraud to Unite Resistance?

A Fighting French spokesman in London said several days would be required before it would be known if Gen. Charles de Gaulle and Gen. Henri Giraud could meet to find a formula for uniting the French Empire against the Axis.

Radios were reported returned to French Somaliland citizens with an announcement from Fighting French commander Gen. Paul Le Gentilhomme that "now you are free to listen to any radio programs, read any newspapers, express any opinions." De Gaullist sympathizers, jailed by the Vichy regime, also were reported released.

Much air mail for the United States and Canada has recently been sent by sea because of increased flying difficulties of winter weather, the Postmaster General announced in London.

Execution of Jiri Sedmik, former secretary to President Eduard Beneš, at Prague has been reported in London. He was charged with fostering an anti-German organization.

Recent Axis military defeats were responsible for a shakeup of German diplomatic staffs in Japan, Spain and Sweden, a British Foreign Office commentator said. [Page 7.]

Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Keitel, former chief of the German High Command, is reported in Stockholm to have been dismissed by Hitler, the London News Chronicle said.

New England: 9 in Grove Case Plead 'Not Guilty'

Nine of 10 persons indicted for criminal responsibility in the Cocoanut Grove case pleaded "not guilty" this morning. [Page 2.]

Special Gifts Division of The Greater Boston United War Fund will hold its opening meeting at Symphony Hall tonight, with special concert, speaker, and announcement of goal of $7,800,000. [Page 2.]

Average wages in manufacturing in Massachusetts again set an all-time high. [Page 5.]

The new $6,000,000 Thames River highway span between New London and Groton will be opened on Feb. 6 with formal exercises.

All-rail bituminous coal shipments to New England totaled 330,382 tons in the week ended Dec. 26, the highest in two months, Solid Fuels Co-ordinator Ickes reported. This compared with 321,365 tons in the week ended Dec. 19.

Nation: 'Waxey' Gets Year for 'Black Market'

Irving Wexler, alias Waxey Gordon, beer baron of the prohibition era, was sentenced in New York to a year in prison for participation in a "black market" sugar conspiracy.

Without evidence from Government spokesmen who turned down invitations to speak, leaders of the nation's furniture and home furnishings industry met in Chicago for the announced purpose of interpreting numerous Government orders and regulations

Americas: Chile's Minister and Castillo Confer

Chile's Foreign Minister Raul Morales conferred in Buenos Aires with President Castillo of Argentina as reports persisted that Chile is about to break diplomatic relations with the Axis. The Foreign Minister is on his way home from an official visit to the United States.

Pan American Airways has reorganized its operations in Brazil, with a clearcut division between the North American firm and Panair do Brasil. The latter is increasing its capital to 35,000,000 cruzeiros, or $1,750,000.

In Tegucigalpa, Honduras, President Carias has begun another six-year term as President of that Central American republic. He has been President since Jan. 1, 1933.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

Monitor Newsprint Ration Explains Smaller Sizes

The curtailment in size of 1943 issues of The Christian Science Monitor is caused by an order from the War Production Board restricting the amount of newsprint that any American newspaper may consume. This newspaper, naturally, is glad to make any contribution to the war effort, and the saving of manpower and transportation facilities involved in the production and distribution of newsprint is such a contribution.

We hope and believe it will be possible to conform to our new quotas without seriously limiting the contents of the paper. Reductions which have brought about this edition of 14 pages have been made at the expense of certain contents which — without overlooking the real need for lighter and non-war material — can best be spared today. The actual reading matter, particularly in news and its background, has been reduced hardly at all.

We are convinced that these restrictions will give us an opportunity of improving our service to readers by rendering our material more concise, readable, and better organized. Today's and the immediately forthcoming issues are not to be taken as representative samples of what we can do with our reduced supplies of paper. Readers may anticipate steady improvements in techniques as we conform to the new situation. Just as you in your homes are meeting the rationing problem, so will we in this Publishing House, and we will all be the better for it!

Erwin D. Canham
Managing Editor

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Monday at 5:54 p. m.; ends Tuesday at 7:44 a. m.
Dimout begins Tuesday at 5:55 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 7:44 a. m.

Tobin Seeks Co-ordinated Public Safety

Boston Mayor urges new department with police and license board under city government control

The formation of a Municipal Department of Public Protection which would place the City's Police Department and Licensing Board under the control of City Government was urged today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, in his annual address to the City Council. More than half the message was devoted to aspects of the Cocoanut Grove disaster.

At the present time, the Police Commissioner and the three members of the Licensing Board are appointed by the Governor, he pointed out. Under the proposed setup, the new Department would be headed by one commissioner and composed of four divisions, including police, licensing, fire, and building.

The Mayor recommended that legislation be enacted as rapidly as possible, and also suggested an extension of the present laws governing the inspection of theaters and public halls, to restaurants and night clubs such as the Grove.

Theaters, he pointed out, are now subjected to a rigid inspection monthly.

"There is no doubt in my mind," he said, "of the impelling necessity for the incoming (State) Legislature to so change and extend the laws now applicable to theaters and public halls, so that similiar provisions shall be applicable to night clubs and all places where the public in excess of 100 persons gather for any purpose," the Mayor told the Council.

"Only by the passage of such a law may the public be assured of the same measure of protection, no matter what the type of structure, and no matter for what purpose such structure is used," he said. "I recommend immediate passage of such emergency legislation."

"If there is any lesson that should have been learned from this disaster, it is that there should be a complete co-ordination of the efforts of all the licensing and protective departments of the City," he continued. "All our forces should be marshalled under one head and all agencies should be subjected to a single, centralized control."

Prefacing his remarks about the proposed department, the Mayor said that few cities in the country have the divided authority peculiar to Boston, where the Licensing Board and the Police Department are responsible to the State Government, while serving the citizens of Boston.

In what was believed to be an argument for "home rule," probably anticipating a trend in the other direction by the Legislature, the Mayor said:

"There are two ways in which effective co-operation and co-ordination can be achieved. One is to place all four departments under the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. The Building, and Fire Departments are now under the direction of the City Administration.

Russians Take Mozdok in Caucasus; Rommel Digs In at Coastal Marshes; U. S. Battleship Defeats Air Attack

Associated Press from U. S. Army

Americans Prepare to Call on Japanese

Members of the crew of one of the United States Army's bombers prepare to go aboard, at an advanced Pacific base, for the mass bombing attack on Japanese-held Wake Island on the night of Dec. 24. About 76,000 pounds of explosives were dropped on enemy installations.

Naval veterans thrilled by battleship's bag in air and sea drives against Japanese.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 — The story which venerable Navy men have been waiting for since Pearl Harbor more anxiously than for any other—the story of American battleships going into action against the Japanese—came out last night, and it was the kind of story to fill their hearts with joy.

It was the log of one battleship, unnamed, in the naval-air action of Oct. 26 and the naval action of Nov. 14 in the Solomons.

In the first action it was attacked by a total of 84 torpedo planes and dive-bombers—probably the greatest concentrated air attack yet delivered on any single ship—and came through with the score of 32 enemy planes shot down against one bomb hit on a forward turret which did only superficial damage.

In the second action, the battleship was part of a large American force which caught the Japanese by surprise by night in the strait between Savo Island and Guadalcanal. In the first two phases it alone sank for certain three cruisers and a fourth ship which was either a large destroyer or a small cruiser. In the final phase it was in a general engagement firing at common targets which were hit and sunk. Damage, one shell hit on the conning tower.

Under Heavy Attack

What it did to the enemy cruisers was what every man expected of a battleship. But what it did under heavy air attack was what made the Navy glow with an air of inner satisfaction, for this was the first time so far as the world knows that a battleship has sustained such a test against powerful air attack and emerged completely victorious.

While the Navy did not say what type of battleship it was, the presumption from details of the description of the action is that it was one of the new post-naval treaty battleships of which six are now in commission, but none of which has yet been officially reported in action.

These ships were all designed with an eye to the sort of thing which happened to the Prince of Wales and Repulse off Singapore and were further modified after that event and after Pearl Harbor to give them the nearest thing possible to adequate antiaircraft defense.

Was the effort successful?

That question was never answered until Oct. 26 so far as the published record goes. Apparently it was answered then, and to the Navy's complete satisfaction.

Barrage of Steel

For the nameless battleship sent up such a barrage of steel that for the first time a powerful Japanese air force failed to press its attack through the defenses. Only twice in the half hour which the three air attacks totaled did single planes break through. The first was a torpedo bomber which was hit just before the torpedo was launched.

It was enough to spoil the aim and the torpedo sailed through the air over the stern of the ship, falling on the other side as did the

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Japanese destroyers, attempting Guadalcanal landing, hit by U. S. warships.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Capture by the Russians of Mozdok near the Grozny oil fields in the Caucasus threatens to entrap a large force of Germans in that area. Some 400 miles to the north are the 300,000 or so Germans under General von Hoth already surrounded around Stalingrad.

Hitler appears to be breaking all military tradition by refusing to operate retreats from advanced positions, where supplies are threatened, or completely cut off. Whether he expects the forces at these points to hold their ground until relief can be organized, or whether they are to be sacrificed in order to delay as long as possible the Russian advance remains to be seen.

That the Russian Army can be retarded considerably is clear both from the want of railroad connections between their forces and from the winter rains that in the Caucasus are softening the surface of the ground.

Nevertheless, German positions both at Stalingrad and at Nalchik, near Mozdok, are desperate. The Russians in the latter area are within a dozen miles of Prokhladnanski, a railroad junction controlling east-west and north-south lines which will imperil further the German position.

In the North, the Germans are in another tight place through the capture of Velikie Luki which controls railroads running from Moscow west to the Latvian border and from Leningrad to Odessa. Despite German denial of the Russian claims to have taken so important a center, the Russians maintain that not a single German remains in the city and that large quantities of supplies and equipment have been taken over.

Assuming the Russian claims to be accurate, another large block of German troops, that for months has been stationed around Rzhev, will be in serious danger.

The Russian aim is clearly to make the most of the winter season to drive back the Germans from their spearheads at Rzhev, Stalingrad, and Nalchik. From these points Hitler would launch a new offensive in spring. Should his troops be forced out of them, a serious rearrangement of German plans clearly will be needed.

Meanwhile, the Japanese once more gave proof that they have not yet given up attempts to regain Guadalcanal, when eight of their destroyers were discovered off the northwestern end of the island. The Navy stated that American motor torpedo boats attacked the squadron, hitting one vessel and possibly two others.

In New Guinea, General MacArthur's men were announced to have cleared Buna Mission of the Japanese, leaving only Sanananda, half way between Buna and Gona to the Japanese, whose position was reported to be almost untenable.

Rommel Starts Action to Save Tripoli; Battle for Africa Hinges on Shipping

By Edmund Stevens

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the British Forces in North Africa

NEAR BUERAT, Tripolitania, Jan. 4—Field Marshal Erwin Rommell has apparently chosen his ground for his long-expected final attempt to stem the Eighth Army's progress and save Tripoli for the Axis.

After the unprecedented Axis retreat of 1,400 miles across Egypt and Libya—moving on an average of 30 miles a day—the weary forces are now digging in.

Their lines follow the Wadi Zemzem and the adjacent coastal salt marshes, barely a hundred miles south of Misurata and less than 200 miles from Tripoli.

From the point where the advance units of the British armored forces were encamped the sound of blasting was clearly audible from enemy lines some 12 or 13 miles away.

Busy Digging Trenches

Nomadic Bedouins reported seeing swarms of troops busily wielding pickaxes and shovels, digging trenches and emplacements in the gullies.

Early in the morning the armored car patrol encountered shelling and their air reconnaissance told of seeing tanks and 88 mm. batteries and a considerable flow of traffic behind enemy lines to the southwest toward the front area, instead of backward as hitherto.

On the strength of these reports the General commanding our forward troops, who believes in seeing things for himself, decided to go out "swaning."

In the parlance of the Middle East armored forces "swaning" means to go off into the trackless desert, usually in no man's land in an armored car or tank to see what there is to see, without any fixed objective, "just swaning about."

Drove With General

The frequent result of these swaning expeditions is that unit headquarters are suddenly told that they are much too far behind and to pull up stakes and meet with him at a certain map reference. On this occasion I was lucky enough to thumb a ride with the General. We started out on a compass course, our field glasses riveted on the sky line. At several points we encountered shelling, and from high ground we could clearly see enemy vehicles crawling along the desert, trailing their dust plumes.

Contact With Headquarters

Meanwhile by wireless telephone we were in constant touch with headquarters. The General constantly entered new marks and annotations on his large-scale map.

Finally he announced: "Well, the picture is taking shape, I think. We will go back."

The afternoon was punctuated by several Stuka raids. Messerschmitt 109s were over, strafing vehicles. This is the first time the Luftwaffe has been active for several weeks, which may be an additional indication that the enemy had temporarily halted his retreat and intends making a stand.

Whether he succeeds remains to be seen, but men of the Eighth Army are convinced that once the Allied heavy stuff hits Marshal Rommel, the next stop will be Tripoli.

London Paper Hits Delays in Tunisia

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 4

The London Daily Mail said editorially today that there was "considerable dissatisfaction with the course of the campaign in Tunisia," complained about "scanty information" from that battlefront, and called for "victory in the shortest possible time."

It declared that if the conquest of Tunisia must wait until the British Eighth Army pursuing General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel joins the British First Army in Tunisia, "several months may elapse before the Axis is eliminated from Africa."

This "would mean postponement of whatever plans there may be for an attack on Europe," the Daily Mail added.

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 — Two months ago, the United States launched its biggest military undertaking since 1917 when it landed an expeditionary force in French Africa. The initial landing was made smoothly and French resistance was abandoned in three days. The move was so dramatic and so well concealed in advance that popular hopes at once outran military possibilities.

Advance units composed mostly of British and French troops accompanied by a few United States units made a swift move in the first two weeks toward the strongest natural fortress on the North African Coast—the Bizerte-Tunis area—and succeeded in reaching the perimeter, where they managed to dig in and hold their positions.

But long before sufficient force could be brought up to the front from the supply bases at Oran, Algiers, and Bone, German and Italian forces had been able to consolidate an Axis position in the Tunis-Bizerte fortress. Since the initial line was established in the early days of the operation, that line has remained stable. This has produced a surface impression that the Anglo-American advance bogged down.

Confused Picture

What is the truth in the matter? Has there been any setback to United Nations plans? The picture produced by delayed and heavily censored news dispatches from Africa is confused and incomplete. No comprehensive official exposi-

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Ickes Says Unified Authority Needed to Solve Fuel Crisis

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—Lack of unified authority in Washington is keeping officials from solving the fuel crisis on the home front to the best of their ability, Petroleum Coordinator Harold L. Ickes admitted today.

A coal crisis may develop next summer on top of the serious continuing fuel-oil shortage already upon the East Coast and Midwest States unless coal miners are told to start working longer hours and an umpire is named to divide stocks wisely between military and civilian consumption, Mr. Ickes told a Senate investigating committee headed by Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut.

Leading Leon Henderson and half a dozen fuel, rubber, and tranusportation rationing officials to the stand, Mr. Ickes admitted he has not power either to divide fuel between civilian and military consumers nor to force coal miners into a longer working week, under discussion for three months between miners and operators.

Lack of toughness in Federal rationing policy was also bemoaned by Mr. Henderson, who told the committee that as a retiring administrator the things he regretted are "where I've not been tough enough."

"If I ever had to do it again . . . I'd be harder and tougher till they cut me down," he declared.

Without advising any relaxation of over-all gasoline cuts, Rubber Director William Jeffers told the same committee that "greater leeway" should be given to meet various individual needs in the rationing of gasoline. "I think if we rely more on the integrity and honesty of the individual in this country, we'll get further than by punitive approach," he said.

Mr. Ickes declined to outline to the committee the additional powers he needs to take more forceful control over the fuel situation, explaining that he preferred to consult with his deputy petroleum coordinator and his general counsel first.

More Power

"Do you have all the power you need?" asked Senator Maloney.

"I don't suppose any man has all the powers he needs. I have a lot more than when I faced you the last time," Mr. Ickes replied. "I could do a better job if I had more."

"Do you care to elaborate," persisted the Senator.

Mr. Ickes said he did not. "It took a 100-day battle to get the powers I now have. I think I should let old scores heal before trying to get more," he said.

Mr. Henderson, taking the stand after Mr. Ickes, told the committee that the temporary suspension of all bue "T" gasoline coupons in the east on Dec. 18 was caused by bad weather, increased military demands, and heavy Christmas railroad traffic.

The Maloney Committee's general investigation of fuel and gasoline problems followed closely on the heels of an Office of Price Administration order reducing the value of fuel-oil coupons in 17 eastern states by 10 per cent and a warning to large users that they must convert to coal or be faced with a complete cessation in their fuel oil supply.

Three Pipelines?

Mr. Ickes told the committee that it may take three cross-country pipelines to fill military demands on East Coast oil supplies. One pipeline, completed to

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New Indictments Expected In Disputed Sedition Case

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—Following two months' investigation a Washington grand jury prepared to report its findings in the so-called sedition trial to the Federal District Court here today. In addition to 28 persons indicted last July there were indications of new indictments.

The Department of Justice informed John T. Bonner, one of defense counsel, it was reported, that new charges would take the place of those now pending. New witnesses have recently been called in the case, which was ordered reopened by Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General. In conference at the Department of Justice yesterday were special prosecutor William Power Maoney, John T. M. Redden and Jean Meyer.

The sensational case has attracted wide attention and already provoked heated controversy, which the publication of the grand jury's findings will throw into the open. A group of Congressmen who were strong isolationists before the Japanese assault on Pearl Harbor charge the Justice Department with carrying on a "witch hunt." On the other hand, the Government prosecutors allege that they have disclosed a definite German plot.

Accusation by Taft

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio adversely criticized the Justice Department, and wrote a letter to Gerald B. Winrod, Kansas publicist among those indicted, in which he said that the Government prosecutors ought to be disbarred.

Other former isolationists have strongly taken the stand of the indicted group, either as individuals or as a whole. For example, Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan declared the whole governmental case was a "conspiracy." Mr. Hoffman's speech "Roosevelt is a Judas" was among the literature which the alleged seditionists circulated about the country.

Former isolationist Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana has identified his sympathy with the defendants, writing to Attorney General Francis Biddle that the Government's prosecution was a "disgrace." Mr. Biddle asked the Senator to specify any particular

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Russian Front:

Soviet Pushes On After Taking Mozdok

The Red Army of the Caucasus advanced along both banks of the Terek River today, driving the Germans back to the northwest and west from newly recaptured Mozdok and breaking a salient the Nazis forces had thrust forward more than four months ago toward the Grozny oil fields, Russian report said.

The swift Russian recapture Sunday of Mozdok and Malgobek, 15 miles southeast of Mozdok, was considered a major victory like those of Stalingrad and Velikie

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Nine in Cocoanut Grove Case Plead Not Guilty in Court

Nine of the ten persons indicted by the 1942 Grand Jury for criminal responsibility in the Cocoanut Grove case pleaded "not guilty" this morning in Superior Criminal Court.

Judge Frank Donahue heard the pleas personally by Barnett Welansky, principal owner of the Grove; his brother James, who was acting manager of the club; Jacob Goldfine, club steward; comprising the three who were indicted for manslaughter as well as conspiracy; James H. Mooney, City Building Commissioner; Theodore Eldracher, building inspector; Lieut. Frank J. Linney, fire inspector; Reuben Bodenhorn, who had decorated the club; Samuel Rudnick, contractor for the club's remodeling; and David Gilbert, the latter's foreman.

Counsel for Police Captain Joseph Buccigross, the other defendant, told the Judge his client was indisposed but would appear for arraignment tomorrow morning.

The Judge also gave to all who wanted such time, until a week from tomorrow morning to enter special pleas, involving possible motions to dismiss. Counsel for Mr. Mooney said he did not require that much time. He was put on the Judge's calendar for Friday afternoon.

Heavy Bail Posted

Today's arraignment included review of bail. The Welanskys have each posted $10,000 bail for two manslaughter indictments and are on their own personal recognizance on two counts of conspiracy; Mr. Goldfine has posted $10,000 for two manslaughter indictments; Mr. Rudnick's bail is $5,000 on two conspiracy counts; Mr. Bodenhorn posted $2,500 for two conspiracy counts; Mr. Gilbert's bail is $2,500 for one conspiracy count; Lieutenant Linney, $2,500 for willful neglect of duty as a public officer, $2,500 more for a count of accessory after the fact of manslaughter, and personal recognizance on two other counts; Mr. Mooney and Mr. Eldracher, $1,000 each for willful neglect of duty.

Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle, appearing for the State, told the Judge that Attorney General Robert T. Rushnell and District Attorney William J. Foley intended to push prosecution and in general opposed undue delay and lowering of bail, which had been asked by counsel for several of the defendants. Mr. Doyle declined to say whether additional evidence would be presented to the new jury. He asserted that such a decision would rest with Mr. Bushnell, who, with Mr. Foley, initiated an investigation into the disaster.

After the indictments had been returned last Thursday, all defendants except Mr. Eldracher arranged bail, which was generally approved this morning with a minor upward revision for Lieutenant Linney. Mr. Eldracher appeared Friday. Captain Buccigross had set bail at $1,000.

Members of New Jury

Before the arraignment this morning, Judge Donahue gave preliminary instruction to the 1943 Grand Jury, which may also be concerned with investigation of the fire.

Members of the Jury are: Vicenzo Adduci, grocer; Morris Alpert, printer; Lyman Bradeen, chauffeur; Francis A. Campbell, steward; Hans M. Christensen, baker; Christopher D. Feeney, manager; Paul Joseph Fritsch, manager; Martin J. Gordon, foreman; Wilfred J. Graham, agent; Daniel A. Leary, salesman; Edward Marshall, foreman; Anthony J. McCluskey, hostler; Arthur C. McEachern, clerk; Frederick W. O'Brien, laborer; William R. O'Neil, agent; Ernest Pagluca, shoemaker; Lancelot H. Rees, chemist; John C. Roth, manager; William G. Totsk, merchant; Thomas F. Walsh, foreman; George Walter, baker; George Arlington Ward, superintendent; John M. Ward, salesman.

Meanwhile, as Mayor Maurice J. Tobin put the finishing touches on his annual message to the Boston City Council, it was understood that the Mayor would refer to the Grove disaster. The Council inaugurates the New Year with its first meeting this afternoon, at which time it will elect a President for 1943.

They're United Nations Usherettes

R. J. Keller

To Usher at United War Fund Meeting in Symphony Hall

Dressed in native costumes, pretty girls from 10 United Nations will show patrons to their seats at the opening meeting tonight of the Special Gifts Division of the Greater Boston United War Fund. The four shown here are, left to right: Elsie Wood, Britain; Alice Mehos, Greece; Florence Pearson, Norway; and Marina Pappey, Greece.

Kerosene Hoarding in Boston Is Suspicion Voiced by Ickes

Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Administrator for War, told a Senate Investigating Committee today that he suspected "there is a little hoarding going on" in the Boston area in kerosene. Boston already had been given 120 per cent of the kerosene supply it had last year, he pointed out.

Mr. Ickes said he had been told that deliveries were bad, that peddlers sold their stocks out to the first customers on their routes, and that cook stoves had been left burning all day long to provide heat. "We don't regard that as cricket," the Administrator said, "but I don't know how you are going to police it." He added that the Army had obtained 200,000 drums in the Southwest and was delivering them to oil companies there for transshipment East by freight cars.

Seventeen Eastern States suffered a 10 per cent reduction in fuel oil rations, as an order from Price Administrator Leon Henderson cut the value of Period 3 coupons from 10 to 9 gallons, or 100 to 90 for Class 2 coupons, at 12:01 this morning. Administrator Henderson also canceled extra gasoline rations for traveling salesmen in these states.

A Senate investigating committee began inquiry today at Washington into the whole question of gasoline and fuel oil rationing, but New England was warned by Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut, who heads the committee, that the investigation could not be expected to result in increased fuel rations. He said that preliminary study by the committee had convinced him there was no chance of increasing supplies materially in the Eastern States but only of "a little fairer distribution." He admitted his personal interest in obtaining more fuel oil for New England, and remarked, "You can go without driving a car all right, but it's mighty tough to be cold."

The reduction in coupon values, it was learned, has no effect upon coupons used before midnight last night. It also has no effect upon Period 2 coupons which are good for 10 gallons each through Jan. 26. Nor does it affect the value of so-called "change" coupons. Consumers are warned, however, against trying to hoard by a wholesale use of change coupons, inasmuch as they will be the losers later if the change coupons are exhausted early in the season. The cut is expected to save 30,000 to 40,000 barrels a day. In the West and Midwest, coupons for Period 3 are worth 11 and 110 gallons each, in Class 1 and 2 respectively, and Mr. Henderson declared that salesmen in those states will still be permitted extra gasoline up to 65 per cent of last year's use, with a top limit of enough to drive 8,600 miles a year.

The Administrator told local war price and ration boards not to give oil to be burned in anything but a private dwelling after Jan. 31 without written proof that the commercial building's heating equipment is impossible of conversion or practically impossible because of lack of labor, materials, or finances.

"Too many owners of commercial buildings," he said, "have been gambling on the leniency of the Government. They are going to lose. There will be heatless buildings as a result, but fuel oil is too precious to permit its waste by property owners who shrug off their government's requirements and think the whole thing is a joke."

Gifts Division Of War Fund Drive to Meet

The Special Gifts Division of the 1943 Greater Boston United War Fund will hold its opening meeting tonight at Symphony Hall with Dr. Serge Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra presenting a concert program, and Henry R. Luce, Editor-in-Chief of Time, Life, and Fortune magazines, as chief speaker.

The Fund officially opened its season yesterday afternoon with a United Faith radio broadcast over Station WHDH, in which Army Chaplains and three religious denominations delivered stirring pleas to the people of Greater Boston to "give enough, soon enough."

The three Chaplains, who were introduced over the air by Charles C. Cabot, General Chairman of the campaign, were: Maj. Bradley J. Folensbee, Protestant; Lieut. Morris A. Sandhaus, Jewish; and Capt. Edward A. McDonough, Roman Catholic.

Another dramatic plea to the citizens of this community was delivered this morning over radio station WORL by Charles Francis Adams, President of the Fund. Speaking on the Morgan Memorial Church of All Nations program, Mr. Adams declared that the people of Greater Boston should give to the United War Fund more generously than ever this year. "Our Greater Boston United War Fund is truly a united effort," he said. "We cannot fail to give it our united support."

The War Fund campaign for 1943 includes the 235 hospitals, health and social service agencies of the Greater Boston Community Fund; the United Nations Relief Fund, the United Service Organizations; the National and Gerater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee; War Prisoners Aid; and the American Social Hygiene Association.

More than 2,000 residents of the 49 cities and towns of Greater Boston are expected to attend the meeting of the Special Gifts Division of the Fund at Symphony Hall tonight. Following the meeting, at which 500 service men will be guests, active solicitation in that Division will start toward the 1943 goal of $7,800,000.

The annual luncheon of the Educational Division of the Fund will be held Wednesday noon, Jan. 6, at the University Club. Mrs. John A. Moir, Educational Chairman for the 1943 Campaign, will preside. Dr. Martha Isabel Boger Shattuck, of Portsmouth, N. H., who rendered medical service to the victims of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, will relate her experiences.

Chairman Cabot will highlight plans for the current campaign, and Capt. Roy L. Lewis, ChC. U. S. N. Chaplain at the Boston Navy Yard, will give the invocation.

State Offers 175 Courses To Promote Winning of War

One hundred and seventy-five university extension courses, listed as "Win-the-War" courses are announced by the Massachusetts Department of Education for the coming term, and are described in the Department, Winter Bulletin.

These courses have been planned to give training to men in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard, in this area, to men who expect to be inducted, and to civilian defense workers to help all to work more effectively.

Some of the most important courses are military photography, camouflage, map making, navigation, several courses in aviation, many in mathematics, radio, meteorology, chemistry, and military administration. For industrial workers there are courses in mechanical drawing, synthetic materials, electricity, mathematics, use of plastics and industrial chemistry of plastics, engineering, precision measurement, and wartime consulting service. For executives in war industries there are production planning, industrial chemistry of plastics, and engineering, and for the Home Front, house repairs, and planning a victory garden. On educational lines there are the problem pupil, geography in the modern curriculum, vocabulary and the mind, and problems and procedures in adult civic Education, all of which are closely tied in with winning the war.

Plastics are playing a very important role in the war effort. The extension courses on this subject are industrial chemistry of plastics, and the use of plastics. The former course presents the fundamentals of the industrial and physical chemistry of organic amorphous materials with particular reference to the field of synthetic resins and plastics, including synthetic rubbers. This course will be given by Ernest A. Hauser and Charles A. Stokes, Associate Professors of Chemical Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The class will meet on Mondays, 7:30 to 9:15 p. m., starting March 1, at M. I. T., Room 370, Building 4.

The other course, the use of plastics, is planned to give lay persons a sound and practical knowledge of the subject. The instructor is Paul J. Murphy of the General Electric Company and the class will meet at Girls Latin School, Huntington Avenue, on Monday evenings, beginning Feb. 8.

Planning a Victory Garden, for the workers on the Home Front, is designed for those who have had little or no experience in gardening but who wish to raise vegetables for home consumption. It will also interest flower growers who desire to devote a part of their garden to vegetables. Dennis M. Crowley, Instructor in Horticulture, and John W. McGuckian, Instructor of Agriculture, both of the Boston School Department, will give the course on Mondays, 7:30 to 9 p. m., starting Feb. 1, at Girls Latin School.

The Winter Bulletin may be obtained at the Office of University Extension, 200 Newbury Street, or may be consulted at any city or town public library.

Moderate Snowfall In State Leaves Roads Passable

A moderate snowfall, varying in depth from two to four inches, covered the streets of Greater Boston this morning and was expected to continue until late this afternoon by the Weather Bureau which predicted below freezing temperatures tonight.

The city's snow removal crew of 400 men and 200 plows were ordered out early today by the Department of Public Works as the moderate fall caused a slight traffic tie-up in downtown Boston. Rail and bus schedules were maintained without interruption, though incoming busses were anywhere from 30 minutes to an hour late.

Highways throughout the State were described as still passable by the Massachusetts State Police. The snow, the second fall of any consequence this winter, began at 2:37 a. m. It covers central and southern New England.

James E. Lawrence, Maintenance Engineer of the State Department of Public Works, stated that a force of 250 trucks and 700 men were engaged in plowing and sanding State highways. According to reports received from district officers of the Department of Public Works, the snowfall varies from 3 to 7 inches over the State. No tieups of traffic have been reported, according to Mr. Lawrence.

Arlington Girls Giving Up Pennies

Responding patriotically to President Roosevelt's request to cease hoarding pennies, because the United States Government's need of copper, two Arlington girls—Phyllis Jean Aroian, and her sister Carolyn Faith Aroian—will empty a gallon glass jug in which they have saved more than 3,000 pennies during the last six months toward the purchase of War Bonds.

Their father, John H. Aroian, Chief Clerk in charge of the Federal Building in Boston, has promised to make up the difference between their savings and the cost of two $25 Bonds. By way of swelling the amount a bit, the girls will seek a refund on the jug from the store in which it was originally purchased.

Airport Graduates 20 Women Mechanics

Twenty young women, who have just completed an intensive two-months training course in elementary mechanics, were graduated in brief ceremonies at the East Boston Airport this afternoon, after which they will take over positions formerly held by men as airplane mechanics.

These women, who will wear uniforms, have all been guaranteed jobs with New England Airlines. The course which they have just completed was arranged and designed by the Airline War Training School, in Washington, D. C. They were selected from a group of some 300 women who began the course, and all have shown great aptitude in welding and other mechanical lines.

Arrests in Boston Show 15,065 Drop

Daniel Lynch of the Municipal Criminal Court said today arrests in 1942 show a decrease from 50,433 in 1941 to 35,368. This decrease of more than 15,000 is la rgely due to the falling off in traffic violations and in prosecutions for drunkenness. The comparative figures:

	1941	1942
Drunkenness	30,685	18,106
Occupying place for gaming	111	60
Junk Laws	11	0
Labor Laws	89	40
Larceny	889	829
Lord's Day violations	366	286
Lottery	126	26
Profanity	17	7
Traffic violations	22,749	10,145
Operating to endanger lives	227	158
Operating under the influence of liquor	121	88
Conspiracy	97	43
Robbery	117	106

Notable is the drop in traffic violations of more than 50 per cent.

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Filene's BOSTON

WOMEN'S SHOE SHOP

FIFTH FLOOR

MISSES! WOMEN!

Ready TODAY at 1 P.M.

Semi-Annual Sale

ARCH PRESERVER SHOES

$7.95 or $8.95

Usually here at $8.95, $10.95 and $12.95

EVERY PAIR OF SELBY ARCH PRESERVER SHOES INCLUDED . . . suedes, kidskins, gabardines, calfskins, PLENTY OF COMFORTABLE WALKING SHOES, dressy shoes, sport shoes, "military" shoes, white shoes, all are included. Usually $8.95, $10.95, and $12.95. Choose in this sale MONDAY at $7.95 or $8.95.

Labor Supply In N. E. Area Is Classified

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The War Manpower Commission today classified 85 industrial communities as "plentiful labor areas," and said all possible efforts should be made to renew contracts, place new contracts, and locate new production facilities in them.

WMC classified 272 industrial areas for the guidance of the War Production Board and government procurement agencies in the placing of contracts.

The "plentiful labor areas" were listed in group 4, a new classification.

Thirty-one areas were listed in group 1, with reported labor shortages; 95 in group 2, with anticipated labor shortages; and 61 in group 3, with a labor surplus.

Group 4 was defined as including "all areas in which available labor supply is not fully utilized on essential civilian or war production or in which a substantial surplus of workers exists."

WMC pointed out that in negotiating contracts officials are guided by many factors, of which manpower is only one.

The Commission suggested, however, that contracts should not be renewed, or new contracts awarded in areas in group 1, if alternative facilities are available elsewhere.

New England areas listed as having current acute labor shortages (group 1) included:

Connecticut—Bridgeport, Hartford, New Britain, Waterbury.
Massachusetts—Springfield.
Rhode Island—Newport.

New England areas where labor demands now equal the supply include:

Connecticut—Meriden, New Haven, New London, Stamford.
Maine—Bath, Portland.
Massachusetts — Brockton, Greenfield, New Bedford, Pittsfield.
New Hampshire — Claremont, Portsmouth.

Those New England areas where labor supply and demand are expected to balance in six moths with a present adequate supply include:

Connecticut—Norwalk.
Massachusetts—Worcester.
Rhode Island—Providence.

New England areas having a labor surplus include:

Connecticut — Middletown, Torrington.
Maine—Bangor, Lewiston.
Massachusetts — Boston, Fall River, Fitchburg, Haverhill, Lowell, Salem, Taunton.
New Hampshire—Concord, Manchester, Nashua.
Vermont—Burlington.

Teachers Get Rationing Bonus

Cambridge school teachers who gave willingly of their services under trying circumstances in assisting in the Army draft, sugar, gasoline, and fuel oil rationing during the past year, found that their work paid dividends when they received $50 bonus checks.

An estimated 680 employees benefited as a result of the school committee's action, which will cost Cambridge taxpayers an estimated $34,000. Mayor Corcoran, chairman, and Committeeman James F. Fitzgerald, were co-authors of the order granting the bonus which was unanimously approved by the other members.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

A talk on "The Dürer Exhibition" will be given by Miss Maginnis at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Open free to the public.

Official sound films "Tanks," "Safeguarding Military Information" and "Buenos Aires" (a color film) will be shown at the Gardner Museum every Tuesday afternoon at 3:30 to 4 p. m., starting today. Open free to the public.

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Fun in the Snow

By a Staff Photographer

"Now We Can Use Our New Sleds"

Heading for a grand slide this morning along the Riverway in Brookline are, left to right, Shirley Temple, Judy Anglem, and Emily Putnam, all of Brookline, together with their dog. This was their first opportunity for sledding since before Christmas.

Further Cut of Retail Goods In '43 to Leave Basic Items

The year that has passed since Pearl Harbor has seen many an item disappear from the retailer's shelves for the "duration," and the prospect, according to the Office of War Information, is that many more articles will disappear in the course of 1943. However, though remaining stocks of war-casualty items will dwindle, Americans are assured of enough of the basic things they really need.

Ingenious substitutes—some considered better than the originals—will help fill the gap at the retail counter, and a nation of enthusiastic shoppers has already accepted the fact that expanding war production inevitably means some shrinkage of ordinary merchandise for civilians. In 1942 America has cheerfully given up dozens of items, familiar in peacetime.

New automobiles were wiped out in 1942. Scrap aluminum from the kitchen followed new aluminum to the front. Alcohol is increasingly needed for war use, and the supply of some drinks is limited. War needs of alcohol take precedence over women's favorite lotions, or perfumes, or both.

Bristles for household brushes have enlisted. So have bobby pins. Belts on dresses are narrower. Bicycle production has been sharply limited. That American invention, the banana split, has been nearly destroyed by the shipping shortage. Frozen butter is a recent war delicacy. Chocolate, coffee, cream are no longer served. There is no copper for civilians. Corsets are re-designed to use less rubber. Cellophane, glamour wrapping, is restricted to essential protective needs. No clocks are being made. Cosmetics are giving up their fantastic containers. There's less chlorine for cleaning and bleaching. New cameras are scarce. Cuffs, on women's dresses, can no longer fold back in flattering French style. Vitamin C is controlled.

And So the List Goes On

Dye ingredients needed for war lighten the tones of available colors. Dog foods have received government attention. Even the dentist's drills have yielded to wartime necessity and been limited to a few standardized sizes.

Electrical appliances have all gone to war—refrigerators and phonographs and sewing machines, stoves and stokers, toasters and curling irons. Most lamented of household curtailments, their conversion importance is in proportion to their domestic usefulness.

Feathers, fine goose and duck grades, are needed for military goods. Flaps have disappeared from pockets. Restriction of flash bulbs to the more essential uses is another dimout for the amateur photographer. Fish, especially sardines, salmon and mackerel, are swimming off to the war in cans. Furniture is without metal.

Gasoline rationing gave the average American his most troublesome purchase pinch to date. Golf, requiring rubber for balls and metal for clubs, was one of the first large-scale national games to reflect the necessities of war. Houses are limited to essential maintenance and repair, no more doing things over to gratify an impulse or impress the neighbors. Hems, in dresses, can't be more than two inches deep. Over a year ago, women learned that hosiery would be different for the duration.

Severely cut for domestic use, iron will make no more barbecue gadgets and few kitchen utensils. Ice cream, having achieved astonishing variety, now moves toward simplification. No new ice cream molds will shape that inevitable climax of children's parties.

A jacket can't be sold as part of a dress, and separate jackets are limited in length. Jars, like other containers, are being standardized. The mason jar, with its zinc clamp, will not line preserve closets in this war as it did in the last. Jute, the imported fiber that makes string tough, will tie a few civilian packages.

Knives, as with all cutlery, are restricted, some nonessential types are out. Kapok, the silk-like fiber from tropical plants, now makes life preservers instead of chair or mattress stuffing.

Lawn mowers are finished until the war is over. Lamps reflect the severe restrictions on copper wire. Even lingerie has sacrificed many of its frills—ruffles. All-over tucking and pleating are through.

The shortage of metal is changing the construction of such everyday objects as office files and handbag frames.

Even notions show the metal curtailment—pins, hooks, and eyes, sewing gadgets are no longer available in lavish quantities. Naptha, important in domestic cleaning, is under wartime limitations. Every woman deplores the temporary loss of nylon, that magic fiber promising new developments for the future.

America Kept at Home

Rubber restrictions—as with restrictions on automobiles and gasoline—not only strike close to home, but keep America there. While no other prohibited rubber product approaches tires in importance, the rubber shortage shows on any shopping trip. Wool for rugs is limited. Theer won't be any more roller skates. Razors and razor blades are restricted. With the diminishing supply of new products, repair parts have taken on the greater importance—are available for most essential equipment.

Silk, first consumer war casualty, has been followed by sugar, shellac and even sauerkraut. Skirts are limited in width—the ten-yard sweep of a ball dress belongs to another era. Sharply reduced in style variety, shoes will be less frivolous next spring.

Tin, vitally important to the war effort, is vanishing from consumer goods. Cans, even for essential purposes, are scarce. So are tin kitchen novelties, such as cookie cutters. Typewriter plants have gone over to the manufacture of war goods. Toys are to be cherished, new ones will be fewer and nonmetallic.

Utensils — aluminum, iron, enamel, zinc——are under varied degrees of curtailment. Drastic cuts in pot, pan and pail variety will leave the housekeeper little more than basic needs. Like hundreds of other items, umbrellas will have less novelty appeal as material restrictions result in practical simplicity.

Vacumm bottles are limited in size and number. Vanity cases are no longer made of metal. Neither are venetian blinds. Vases, as with all household ornaments, must do the best they can without materials or facilities important to the war effort.

With 1942's war restrictions affecting most shopping habits and preferences, two sentimental "necessities" still remain more or less exempt, Uncle Sam is indulgent about wedding dresses and baby clothes.

French Cite U. S. Chaplain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 4—Capt. Richard H. Chase of Barrington, R. I., a battalion chaplain with a U. S. Army infantry unit, was cited recently by French military authorities for extraordinary bravery under German machine-gun fire during land action in North Africa.

With Capt. James B. Carvey of Newburgh, N. Y., Captain Chase helped drag a wounded man to a place of concealment after he had rolled down a mountain slope toward enemy positions. The action, in which American and French task forces were co-operating on Dec. 27, took place on the Southern Tunisian front.

Captain Chase received his appointment as a First Lieutenant in the Chaplain's Reserve on Feb. 3, 1941, and he reported for active duty in the Army at Fort Devens on the following May 15.

For seven years previous to his entry in the Army, Captain Chase served in Rhode Island as the Christian Science Committee on Publications, and during the hurricane handled relief work in Rhode Island for the Mother Church Relief Fund.

He also was a member of the Board of Trustees of First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Providence for three years, and served as its President for one year. He taught in the Sunday School for eight years. While at Williams College, he organized a Christian Science Society and was First Reader for three years.

Following his graduation from Williams, he traveled in Europe, and later returned to the United States to become associated with the Providence firm of Livermore & Knight.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COLD | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER

Boston and Vicinity: Colder tonight. Fresh to strong winds.

Southwestern Maine: Snow ending early tonight. Colder.

New Hampshire: Colder tonight with snow flurries in north portion. Fresh to strong winds.

Vermont: Colder tonight with scattered snow flurries. Fresh to occasionally strong winds.

Massachusetts: Colder tonight with snow flurries in the Berkshires. Fresh to strong winds.

Connecticut, Rhode Island: Colder tonight. Fresh to strong winds.

Eastport to Block Island: Small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 10:22 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Tuesday, 10:40 a. m.; height 11.3 feet.

Lexington Wins Stocking Honors

Massachusetts women turned in 174,615 pairs of silk or nylon stockings since the Government first asked for them. The 11,641 pounds they afforded are enough to make 43,654 powder bags, it was announced today by the Office of War Information. Placed end to end, the stockings would reach from Boston to New York.

Lexington, Mass., is reported to have made the largest per capita contribution—3,270 pairs, or 218 pounds. The Defense Supplies Corporation, to which the stockings have been sent, calls Lexington "the silk stocking leader of America."

Figures for all New England are:

States	Pairs	Pounds
Maine	6,263	417
New Hampshire	2,250	150
Vermont	3,000	200
Rhode Island	19,530	1,302
Massachusetts	174,615	11,641
Connecticut	48,105	3,207
Total	253,763	16,917

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-sized oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration is about	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Jan. 3
2,000 gals	734
1,500 gals	543
1,000 gals	362
500 gals	181

A. F. of L. Hits At Compulsion In Labor Acts

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor announced Jan. 2 its legislative goals for 1943 with a confident expression that the new Congress would reject demands for "compulsory or punitive" labor enactments.

"Frankly," said its President, William Green, in a statement, "I anticipate that legislation of this kind will be introduced during this session of Congress. I need not warn the members of Congress that such proposals are dangerous and harmful and unnecessary. Their good judgment will repudiate the unwisdom of forcing men and women to do that which they are willing to do of their own free will."

Mr. Green classified as undesirable bills which would prematurely permit national job freezing or would repeal the Wage and Hour Law and said antistrike legislation would be "foolhardy."

The Federation, Mr. Green said, would support further rationing and price controls, taxes levied in accordance with ability to pay, broadening of the social security program, continuance of the War Labor Board as the controlling agency in wage stabilization, repeal of the poll tax, wartime pay adjustments for all civil employees, and a postwar reconstruction program.

The program did not include any reference to the National Labor Relations Act, the administration of which some A. F. of L. leaders have severely criticized.

Mr. Green said the program was the expression of 6,000,000 American workers and their families and had one basic purpose—"that everything possible must be done to promote the nation's war effort.

"In 1943, labor will undertake the job of doubling the record-breaking production totals of 1942."

Here are some of the points the program set forth:

Manpower Mobilization — "Proposals are being advanced for enactment of national service legislation involving nation-wide, compulsory job freezing. Such complete mobilization of industrial manpower and womanpower may ultimately be necessary to win the war. Therefore, we will co-operate fully in the realization of this objective when we become convinced that such drastic action is necessary. But we are not yet so convinced. We still do not know with any degree of accuracy what our manpower needs will be or whether our manpower resources will fall short. We urge an immediate survey to determine these facts. We further recommend registration of women to learn the availability of womanpower for service in war industries."

Labor Standards—The 40-hour-week law requiring overtime after that period does not limit working time a man or a factory in war industry. "Repeal or modifications would be equivalent to a pay cut" and "would cause unrest and turmoil and embarrass the war production effort."

Antistrike Legislation—"The occasional local strikes that did occur were promptly halted by the intervention of responsible labor leaders and the rule of the WLB that it would not consider complaints until the men returned to work. Every American worker knows now that he injures his own interests as well as the war-production effort by striking even under extreme provocation. In view of the record of the past year and the splendid co-operative spirit manifested by the overwhelming majority of America's workers, it would be foolhardy for Congress to upset the apple cart now by enacting compulsory antistrike legislation."

Roosevelt Endorses Church Prayer Week

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—President Roosevelt on Jan. 2 endorsed the "universal week of prayer" which is being sponsored by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America which started yesterday. The general theme will be, "Faith giveth the victory."

Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, General Secretary of the Council, made public the following message from Mr. Roosevelt:

"The observance of a week of universal prayer, to be carried out under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches, will, I hope, remind us of the need for constant rededication throughout the long ordeal that is ahead of us. For without spiritual armor we cannot hope to win this war. Without spiritual armor we cannot be worthy of the victory our men are purchasing at a great cost on the battlefield. Without spiritual armor we cannot hope to play an honorable and responsible part in the establishment of world peace."

Farmers Learn Modern Methods

Wide World

Production Demands Call for Expert Procedure

Top: A group of 58 Kentucky farmers, who went to Ohio State University in Columbus to study farming in the modern manner, assemble in livestock arena in Plumb Hall on the university campus to hear a discussion of their work. The men trained for work on high-production, machine-operated farms to aid in producing as much food as possible to feed a nation at war. They learned quickly and were all hired for duties on highly productive farms. The course was an experiment by the Farm Security Administration to determine if men who worked sub-marginal lands could be transferred to relieve manpower shortages in thriving farm areas. Center: William Walter Wells, a preacher in his home community, reads his Testament as his Kentucky farmer friends sit down to eat at Pomerene Hall. Left to right: Stanley Collins of Jackson County, Ky.; Walter Pack and Mr. Wells of Martin County, Ky., and Charles Paul and George Lee of Whitley County, Ky. Bottom: R. L. Bazler, lower right, demonstrates how a checkrow corn planter works. Most of the men had never seen such an apparatus before. Mr. Bazler is university farm superintendent.

Rose Succeeded by Blanchard As Monitor Advertising Head

Norman S. Rose, Advertising Manager of The Christian Science Monitor for the past 21 years, retired from that position on Jan. 1. He has served the Monitor faithfully as Manager of its Advertising Department, handling that work with success and distinction.

Mr. Rose is a past President of the Advertising Federation of America, and an honorary life member of that organization, also a member of the Federation's Advisory Council. He is a Past Vice-President of the Newspaper Advertising Executives Association, and of the Boston Advertising Club.

M. Alvah Blanchard, Assistant Advertising Manager of the Monitor since 1939, succeeds Mr. Rose. After graduating from Syracuse University with a degree of B. S., Mr. Blanchard became engaged in the manufacture of heavy chemicals in New York City for 18 years, holding the positions of Treasurer and General Manager during that time. Before joining the Monitor, Mr. Blanchard was associated in a managerial capacity with the Conde Nast publications.

Mr. Blanchard joined the advertising staff of the Monitor in July, 1928. He successively held the position of Assistant Eastern Advertising Manager of the Monitor in New York City and Western Advertising Manager in the Chicago Office. From 1934 to 1939 Mr. Blanchard was National Advertising Manager of the Monitor, and since that time has held the position of Assistant Advertising Manager.

Mr. Blanchard has served as First Reader and Chairman of the Board of Trustees of a branch church. He also served on various committees and taught in Sunday School. He became interested in Christian Science in 1915 through a healing of a member of his family. In 1918 he joined The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and received class instruction in 1921.

AWVS Quarters in N. Y.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Permanent national headquarters of the American Women's Voluntary Services have been established at 345 Madison Avenue here. The entire second and third floors have been taken over by A. W. V. S., whose membership rolls have risen from 225,000 last February to more than 325,000 women in 470 units throughout the United States and Alaska.

U. S. Agencies Cite Wartime Labor Perils

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Seven Federal agencies advised today against blanket suspension of state labor laws.

"Reports from the field show that state labor standards have not interfered with war production," the War, Navy, and Labor Departments, War Production Board, War Manpower Commission, Maritime Commission, and Office of Defense Transportation said in a joint statement.

The statement was prepared for the guidance of state labor commissioners, particularly in states where legislatures meet this year.

Except where modifications may be necessary during the war to insure maximum production, the statement recommended preservation of these basic principles:

1. A maximum of 48-hour week.
2. An eight-hour day.
3. One day of rest in seven.
4. Adequate rest and meal periods.
5. Adaptation of hours of work and working conditions to the age and sex of the worker, except that there must be no relaxation or modification of standards governing the employment of minors under 16.
6. Proper safeguards for health and safety.
7. The same wage rates for women as for men.

The recommendation as to hours does not affect the provision of the Wage-Hour Act requiring time and one-half for all work over 40 hours a week. Labor Department reports indicate that almost all war production plants now are operating at least 48 hours a week.

Music Schools Approved For Graduate Work

CHICAGO (AP)—After six years' deliberation, the National Association of Schools of Music has approved 32 schools for graduate work "in one or more of the fields into which graduate music study has been divided," the Association's President, Howard Hanson, composer and Director of the Eastman School of Music, Rochester, N. Y., announced Dec. 30.

Only accrediting agency for music schools recognized by the American Council on Education, the N. A. S. M., with a membership of 143 schools, already had established standards for undergraduate degrees.

Included among the criteria used in approving schools for graduate study, explained an Association spokesman, were the quality of their teaching staffs, physical equipment including studios, auditoriums, pianos, music libraries, phonographs and record libraries, as well as the accomplishments required of students for degrees.

The current report lists eight fields in which graduate degrees may be awarded: applied music (or performance), composition, historical and critical research, theory, musicology, music education, church music, and music psychology.

Schools approved for graduate study:

American Conservatory, Chicago; Arthur Jordan Conservatory, Indianapolis; Chicago Conservatory; Chicago Musical College; Cincinnati Conservatory; Cleveland Institute of Music; College of Music of Cincinnati; Cosmopolitan School of Music, Chicago; De Paul University, Chicago; Depauw University, Greencastle, Ind.; Eastman School of Music; Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington; Indiana University; Michigan State College; Minneapolis College of Music;

New England Conservatory of Music, Boston; North Texas State Teachers College, Denton; Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.; Oberlin (Ohio) Conservatory; Syracuse University; Universities of Arizona, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Oklahoma, Southern California, Missouri, and North Carolina; Yale University; Smith College, Northampton, Mass.; and Boston University.

1,500,000 Serving In Civilian Defense Of Three States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—The number of Civilian Defense volunteers in the second region, covering the states of New York, New Jersey, and Delaware, increased from 326,000 in January, 1942, to more than 1,500,000 at the year-end, George S. Van Schaick, regional director, declared in a review of 1942 progress.

The OCD forces, he said, were about evenly divided between the protective services—air-raid wardens, auxiliary firemen and policemen, aircraft spotters—and the community war services—child care, nutrition, housing, car-sharing, rationing, and similar activities.

The regional contribution to the Washington estimate that 11,000,000 Americans are serving on the OCD home front was reported by Mr. Van Schaick as 450,000 for New York City, 525,000 for the rest of the State, 500,000 for New Jersey and nearly 100,000 for Delaware.

"These volunteers provide protection not only for the vital war plants, railroad and shipping terminals and other major bombing targets in this three-state region, but also they lessen the impact of the war on nearly 18,000,000 civilians living in the area," Mr. Van Schaick declared.

Describing civilian defense progress in the past year as "widespread, constructive and encouraging," Mr. Van Schaick emphasized, however, that additional volunteers must continually be sought.

Spurns Captaincy To Be U. S. Private

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Jan. 4 (AP)—Edward Ashley Cooper would rather be a buck private in the U. S. Air Forces than a captain in the Australian Army.

Private Cooper, who became Edward Ashley when he entered the movies in 1939, recently was ordered to duty as an officer in the Australian Army. He already had taken out his citizenship papers in this country, and had applied for permission to serve in the Army. He was sent to the Ferrying Command.

Dr. Mello Franco

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 4 (AP)—Dr. Afranio de Mello Franco, whose passing was announced here Jan. 1, served prominently in Brazilian politics for a quarter of a century as one of the foremost South American advocates of hemisphere solidarity.

Services for the distinguished former Foreign Minister will include the honors of a chief of state. President Vargas decreed three days of national homage.

Dr. Mello Franco had participated in many Pan-American conferences, including the 1923 meeting at Santiago, the Montevideo meeting in 1933, and the 1938 session at Lima, in which he was one of the leading advocates of a resolution on hemisphere solidarity.

He represented Brazil at the League of Nations from 1923 to 1926 and presided at the Council meetings in 1924. He had an active role in the peaceful settlement of many South American disputes.

Dies Group Feels Inside Pressure

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Dissension in the Dies Committee, which lost its official standing yesterday, boiled to the surface today on the eve of an expected request to the House to continue the group, which was formed in 1938 to investigate un-American activities.

Disagreeing with the Committee's summation of the work it has done, Representative Jerry Voorhis (D) of California criticized his colleagues for having "neglected . . . to strike a blow" for the unification of democracy.

Mr. Voorhis made public his minority report listing, among other claimed accomplishments, assistance it has given to scores of public agencies, exposures of activities of Fascists, Nazis, Communists, and Japanese, and investigations of Federal employees.

The Majority Report criticized some agencies, notably the Office of Price Administration, the Federal Communications Commission and the Department of Agriculture, for having failed to dismiss employees whose Americanism the Committee had questioned, and censured Attorney General Francis Biddle for not having made a thorough probe of the background of Government workers in accordance with a congressional request.

Mr. Voorhis complained that members of the Committee had no opportunity to discuss or amend the report, which was released by Robert E. Stripling, Secretary and Chief Investigator for the Committee. Mr. Voorhis said the report was handed to members on a "take-it-or-leave-it basis."

But his main objection, he said, was that the Committee had overlooked an opportunity to "contribute to the maximum possible extent to stiffening of the resistance of the American people to open or covert pro-Axis propaganda and to the building of a vigorous and unified democratic sentiment in the United States."

The report, he commented, "offered an opportunity to strike a blow in that direction," but the opportunity was "neglected."

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Morale of War Workers Held Job for Clubwomen to Promote

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Clubwomen were urged this morning to devote a larger share of their efforts to keeping up the morale of war production workers and their families.

"They are doing just as important a job as the Army and Navy," declared Miss Margaret Wiseman, Executive Secretary of the Consumers League of Massachusetts, who spoke at the Fourth District Conference of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs at the Brighthelmstone Club. "Yet in some localities," she said, "there is fearful intolerance and lack of appreciation for what they are doing."

Wherever there is an influx of war workers in a community, there is a real job for women's clubs to do, according to Miss Wiseman. "See that these families are accepted in your community," she said. Many of them have had to leave good homes and friends and are putting up with all sorts of inconveniences in order to see that vital production goes forward. "You can help these fighters on the home front by making them feel at home and welcome in their new surroundings," she pointed out. Women's clubs can often do much to improve those surroundings, she added, and where there is a shortage of housing, they can offer to rent rooms in their own homes.

Young Children

Miss Wiseman does not feel that the mothers of young children should go into war industry, unless, of course, it is from financial necessity. If it is not, she believes those mothers are performing a more essential war service if they stay home and look after their children. And those whose husbands are working in factories can do a lot by seeing that their lunch boxes are packed with nutritive food.

Miss Wiseman urged the women to be looking toward a solution of the agricultural labor situation. "More and more I think we shall have to use part-time labor to solve that and other shortages," she said. Both women and children could be used on a part-time basis in agriculture, she thinks. She warned, however, of the necessity of safeguarding the employment of children in agriculture. "Labor camps are dangerous unless carefully supervised, she said, "and we do not want children under 14," Connecticut and Massachusetts, she added, have unofficially agreed that they won't take children under 14.

She pointed out the folly of putting children where they don't belong in any kind of industry, and she urged the women to report whatever they think is wrong. Reports should be made either to the Consumers League or to the Labor Department.

Clubwomen, Miss Wiseman emphasized, have an important job to do in acquainting themselves with the attitudes of their communities and shaping them toward intelligent support of every phase of the war program.

Nipping Rumors

Nipping rumors in the bud and refusing to scatter them abroad is part of this job, according to Miss Vera Gough, instructor in public speaking at Boston University, who addressed the afternoon session of the conference. "Don't repeat a rumor, especially if it has anything to do with transport," she counseled. "If you have heard from your son that he may be sent to a certain place, don't mention it. Such information may not seem very important of itself, but that with all the little bits and pieces picked up here and there does make a story of value to the enemy," she said.

English-born Miss Gough, who used to lecture on current events over there and who served as Chairman of Foreign Policy for the Boston League of Women Voters for two years, is now a speaker for the Rumor Clinic. She is also active in the Cambridge war bond drive.

She analyzed several types of rumors, the "wishful thinking" kind, the "wedge driver," the "fear type." "Don't be a party to any of them," she urged. "But do ask the person who utters them for his source of information. If he is a stranger, ask for his name and address, saying that you might like to ask him about it again. If he is deliberately spreading a rumor, he won't be willing to give it to you."

Mrs. F. Allen Burt, 4th District Director, and Mrs. Edgar Tregoning, Chairman of Defense for the State Federation, were in charge of the conference. Fifth and Sixth District members were guests.

Social Welfare Forum Planned

The Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will open its 1943 season Thursday morning at the Y. W. C. A. with an all-day session devoted to social welfare. This will be the topic of the regular monthly Club Institute; followed in the afternoon by a conference under the auspices of the Division of Social Welfare, Mrs. Merton B. Dexter, Chairman.

Dr. Martha Eliot, Associate Chief of the Children's Bureau in Washington, will be the chief speaker at the Club Institute, at which Mrs. Robert M. Hill will preside. Dr. Eliot will discuss "Our American Way of Solving Social Welfare Problems."

The second part of the Institute forum will be presented through the Health Education Division, Mrs. Kirke Alexander, Chairman. Mrs. Warren M. Dewing, a member of the Division of Press, will speak on "The Bright Side of Being a Press Chairman," and Mrs. Frank Simons will tell about Chinese War Relief, following a greeting from Mrs. Herbert F. French, Federation President. All committees will meet as usual with their chairmen.

Social Welfare Problems in Wartime will be discussed at the afternoon conference, which convenes at 1:30 p. m. after a 12:30 buffet luncheon for Social Welfare Chairmen and Club Presidents in the Social Room at the Hotel Pioneer. Among the speakers will be Mrs. T. Grafton Abbott, Consultant in Parent Education, Division of Child Hygiene, Massachusetts Department of Public Health, who will talk on "The Child and the Home in Wartime." Judge Frankland W. L. Miles, Justice of the Municipal Court of the Roxbury District, will speak on 'The Delinquency Problem in Wartime," and Edgar F. Copell, Traffic Engineer, Massachusetts Department of Public Works, on "Emergency Civilian and Food Transportation." "Housing Problems" and "Our Physically Handicapped" are other topics on the agenda, the latter to be discussed by Mrs. Fred Shaw Macalaster of the Federation's Division of Social Welfare.

Soroptimist Club Charter Tonight

The Soroptimist Club of Malden will receive its charter from the American Federation of Soroptimist Clubs this evening at the New Kernwood in Malden. Mayor Vernon C. Newman will be the principal speaker at the dinner.

The Soroptimist Club of Boston is the sponsor of the new club, whose charter members are all well-known Malden business and professional women. A candlelight ceremony by members of the Boston Club will feature the installation of officers by Mrs. Alice Gunn of Cambridge, New England Regional Director. Phoebe Mills of West Roxbury will be toastmistress and Mrs. Katherine Steele, president of the Soroptimist Club of Worcester, will be the speaker for Soroptimist.

Miss Grace Chadwick, singer and accordionist, will entertain. James Cronin, President of the Malden Rotary Club, and members of other civic and fraternal organizations will be guests. Miss Marion Drake of South Boston, President of the Boston Soroptimist Club, and other members of that group will also attend.

Those to be installed are: President, Mrs. Cora Kelliher; Vice-President, Mrs. Edith Margeson; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Mary Mitchell; Recording Secretary, Miss Gertrude Henderson; Treasurer, Mrs. Tina Beyer; Directors, Dr. Margaret Brown, Miss Grace Devir, and Mrs. Grace V. Duffy; Mrs. Phyllis Sullivan, Dr. Hazel Richards, Mrs. Elizabeth A. Bell, Miss Mae L. Herdegen, Mrs. Rose Delia, Miss Mildred Clume, all of Malden; Mrs. Lillian Johnson of Dorchester, and Mrs. Alice J. Colan of Medford.

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Radcliffe Benefit Leaders

By a Staff Photographer

Sponsors of 'Evening of Reminiscence'

Mrs. Olive Higgins Prouty, seated, and Mrs. Brewer Blackall, chairman of the Radcliffe Alumnae Association, who are among the sponsors of the "Evening of Reminiscence," Jan. 11, arranged as a tribute to two Radcliffe alumnae, the late Rachel Field and Ruth Burr Sanborn. Mrs. Prouty is holding a picture of Bette Davis, who is now playing in the motion picture version of Mrs. Prouty's "Now, Voyager," and who took the lead in the film adaptation of Rachel Field's "All This and Heaven Too," which will be shown as part of the evening's program.

Tribute to Be Paid to Work Of Two Radcliffe Graduates

Tribute will be paid to the work of two of Radcliffe College's distinguished graduates, the late Rachel Field and the late Ruth Burr Sanborn, at an "Evening of Reminiscence" to be sponsored Monday night, Jan. 11, at the Exeter Street Theater by a group of Boston authors and of Radcliffe alumnae. Proceeds from the program will be used for the benefit of a Radcliffe College Book Fund.

Both writers were members of the class of 1918 which, next spring, will observe its 25th anniversary, and both have passed on within the year, leaving a record of accomplishment in which their Alma Mater takes pride. In a little booklet which will be received by each patron of the coming benefit, will be printed a tribute to them written by Margaret Carver Leighton of Santa Monica, Calif., herself an author, who knew them well during their college days.

She says of them: "Rachel Field and Ruth Burr Sanborn either didn't believe that their generation had been lost, or they were so pressed by the urgency within them to write that they hadn't time for the indulgences of disillusionment and despair. Their work may be far apart in content and style, but it has this quality in common. Bitterness and self-pity are as foreign to their writing as they were to their characters."

The program Monday night will include an address "Geniuses in College" by Dr. William Allan Neilson, President Emeritus of Smith College, who will be introduced by Dr. Ada L. Comstock, President of Radcliffe; Schubert's "Ave Maria," sung by a group from the Radcliffe Choral Society, using Rachel Field's words to this setting; and the motion picture "All This, and Heaven Too" adapted from Rachel Field's book. There will also be the showing of a memorial exhibit including original manuscripts, drawings, photographs, and other memorabilia of the two writers. This will be shown later at libraries here and elsewhere.

Boston authors included on the list of sponsors for the benefit include: Alice Cooper Bailey, President of the Boston Authors' Club, Sara Ware Bassett, Cornelia James Cannon, Charles Townsend Copeland, Bernard DeVoto, Mary Frances Doner, Walter D. Edmonds, Robert S. Hillyer, Mark A. DeWolfe Howe, Kenneth Payson Kempton, Louise Andrews Kent, Emilie Loring, William Dana Orcutt, Olive Higgins Prouty, Clara Endicott Sears, and Ben Ames Williams.

Those from the Radcliffe Alumnae Association are: Mrs. Brewer Blackall, Chairman, Mrs. A. Barr Comstock, Mrs. Munroe Day, Mrs. James Donovan, Mrs. Gardiner H. Fiske, Mrs. F. Murray Forbes, Jr., Mrs. Horace W. Frost, Mrs. Dana McL. Greeley, Mrs Atherton Loring, Jr., Mrs. Irwin H. Schell, Mrs. Francis G. Shaw, Jr., Mrs. Henry C. Thacher and Mrs. Walter L. Van-Kleeck.

Tickets for the benefit are available at Radcliffe and also at the theater. All seats will be reserved.

Quincy Merging Delay Attacked

Sharp criticism of the 1942 Quincy City Council for referring recommendations calling for the consolidation of various city departments to the 1943 Council have been made by the Quincy Taxpayers Association through its secretary, William W. Edmondston.

He characterized the passing-the-buck method as identical to that of the Federal Government on its problems of rubber and oil. "The taxpayers suggest that the City Council could save money, tires and oil by amalgamating several departments," he said.

"What with the scarcity of men and materials, it is plain sabotage to carry 27 departments in our city. Even if there were no war this is extravagance," the Association secretary charged. The proposal, long pending before the Council, was that the tax collectors office and treasurer's office be merged, also the gypsy moth department and the park department be consolidated with the park department, and engineers with the department of public works.

Clubwomen Plan Servicemen Room

The American Home Committee of the Newtonville Woman's Club has undertaken to furnish a recreation room at Camp Framingham as one of its projects this year. A committee under the leadership of Mrs. Raymond W. Scribner is soliciting good, used furniture for the general furnishings, and the money realized from the sale of fats donated by club members will be used to buy curtains and draperies.

Club members are requested to bring their first donation to the club meeting tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. Others on the committee are: Mrs. Philip O. Ahlin, Mrs. Charles E. Beatty, Mrs. Frederic E. Carey, Mrs. Raymond C. Church, Mrs. Laurence G. Drury, Mrs. Walter F. Hodges, Mrs. Merton I. Holmes, Mrs. Charles F. Hooper, Mrs. Walter F. Stevenson, and Mrs. Richard H. Wright.

At the Tuesday meeting, Howard Cleaves will show a film, "Midnight Movies in Animal Land." The Hospitality Committee, of which Mrs. James W. Shea is chairman, will serve dessert during the social hour from 1:30 to 2:15.

Music Takes High Place In Air Programs

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Richard Crooks, tenor, sings tonight the Norwegian Underground song, "Song of the Home Front"; two songs by Foster, "The Americans Come" and "Some Folks"; and a Negro Spiritual, "Were You There"; Alfred Wallenstein conducts the orchestra in Waltzes from Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Oengin"; Infanta's "Ritmo" and Noel Gay's "There's Something About a Soldier"; NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m. And at 9 p. m., on the same station, Alec Templeton, pianist, is guest on the Great Artists Series, playing his own "Impressions"; the first movement from Grieg's "Concerto in A Minor," and the "Em press of the Pagodas" from Ravel's "Mother Goose Suite"; and Donald Voorhees conducts the orchestra in Youman's "Great Day," and the Overture from Mendelssohn's "Fingal's Cave."

Continuing on the same station, at 10 p. m. there will be a program of musical favorites of the past 11 years, sung by the chorus. Josephine Antoine, soprano, sings as her solo "Smoke Gets in Your Eyes," and Reinhold Schmidt, bass, sings "The American Prayer." Orchestral selections, conducted by Percy Faith, are "Begin the Beguine," "British Grenadiers," and "Brasil Moreno."

Wallace Beery, Noah Beery and Marjorie Rambeau co-star in a radio adaptation of "The Bugle Sounds," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Screen Guild Players present "Suspicion" with Joan Fontaine in the role that won her the Academy Award. Miss Fontaine will be supported by Brian Aherne and Nigel Bruce, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Basin Street Chamber Music Society, heretofore heard on Wednesdays, tonight becomes a Monday program. The lineup remains unchanged with Paul Lavalle conducting the orchestra; Kay Lorraine as soloist; Giacomo McCarthy and Milton J. Cross, BLUE-WHDH, 10:30 p. m.

Cabeza de Vaca's brave attempt to stop the enslavement of the Indians in the Rio de la Plata settlements in 1542 will be dramatized on "Lands of the Free," NBC 10:30 p. m., WBZ, by recording, 11:30 p. m.

Tuesday

Hands Across the Caribbean is a new musical series to be heard Mondays through Fridays, WEEI 4:15 p. m. with Frank Bellizia as musical director, presenting South American melodies.

Rhode Island Housing Plan Cares for Oil-less Families

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 4—A program to provide emergency housing for families whose homes lack fuel is being whipped into shape by the Rhode Island Council of Defense as the fuel oil shortage grows more acute in this State.

G. W. Hall Smith, Deputy Administrator of the Civilian War Service Division, announced this week that difficulties expected in getting the program under way will be greatly simplified because the State already has an elaborate air-raid evacuation plan which will serve as a basis for the new program.

The evacuation plan was drawn up for the Defense Council early last year by Capt. Charles C. Soule, retired naval officer, and has been described as a model setup by civilian defense officials from other states.

The housing program will be operated through community groups, with the co-operation of the Red Cross, State, and private agencies and institutions. As far as possible, the Defense Council officials explained, arrangements will be made for families forced to leave their homes because of lack of fuel oil to double up with families using coal.

Transportation of evacuees would be carried out by the Civilian Defense Drivers' Corps and the Red Cross Motor Corps. Red Cross chapters also would be asked to provide cots and emergency food for the evacuees for an estimated two-week period.

Whether or not the plan has to be put into effect will depend upon the uncertainties now surrounding the fuel oil situation here in Rhode Island, Defense Council officials said. Oil men point out that more oil is being consumed in Rhode Island now than is coming in, and they have predicted all reserve stocks may be used up by the middle of this month.

So far, there has been no acute shortage of No. 2 fuel oil, most widely used in household oil-burning units, although temporary shortages of kerosene and of gasoline have developed.

Most recent shortage is of heavy bunker oil, used mainly in large buildings, such as factories. One of the three high schools in Warwick this week was down to a three-day supply of bunker oil and was prepared to close for an unscheduled vacation when another week's supply arrived. A large textile mill was forced to reduce operations last week when it ran out of oil and several others were having difficulty getting sufficient fuel oil to maintain operations.

Meanwhile the campaign to compel large users of fuel oil to convert to coal-burning equipment is being pushed with new vigor by the local office of the Office of Price Administration. Although Rhode Island has more dwellings per capita heated by fuel oil than any other state in the nation, the bulk of the fuel oil consumed in this State is used by manufacturing establishments, only a few of which have converted to coal so far.

A notable saving in fuel oil was achieved by the Narragansett Electric Company which converted its huge Providence plant to coal several months ago. In former years, the company used enough fuel oil to heat 42,000 dwellings.

No Peaches?

Trouble has dogged the footsteps of Rhode Island's apple growers since last summer. First, it was a shortage of help in picking the crop—the largest crop in many years. Next, there developed a shortage of storage space for the harvested apples. The farmers now are counting their losses as a result of the severe pre-Christmas cold snap which froze and ruined several thousand barrels of apples.

The same cold snap, which was the third coldest spell of frigid weather in the State's weather history, also ruined a large proportion of the State's anticipated peach crop for the next year, Dr. Everett Christopher of Rhode Island State College reported. After examining the peach trees at the College's experimental peach orchard, he predicted that the damage caused by the cold will mean virtually no peaches next year. The extreme cold came before the trees had been hardened to sub-zero temperatures, he said.

Speeding Reduced

A new campaign against speeders, with the backing of a new proclamation by Gov. J. Howard McGrath, has substantially reduced the number of speeding drivers in Providence, Chief of Police James J. Cusick reported this week. Motorists clocked at more than 35 miles an hour now are charged with violating the Governor's proclamation. The result has been "a remarkable decline" in the number of speeders arrested, the police chief said.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Tuesday, Jan. 5

12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Facts to Know In Rationing Of Canned Goods

Answers to questions on the new point rationing of canned, bottled, and frozen fruits and vegetables, juices, dried fruits, and all soups, were provided today by the Office of Price Administration.

Q. When will actual rationing begin?

A. As early in February as possible.

Q. Why is it necessary to suspend selling at all?

A. There are several reasons. In the first place, of course, all food stores throughout the country must be given an opportunity to prepare for the start of rationing. They must have time to build up supplies, to train clerks, to receive and post official OPA list of point values and familiarize themselves with those values; also it will give the retailer time to take an inventory of his processed food. Secondly, the public must be registered for Book 2, be notified of the actual point values, and be given time to study them and budget their points for the first ration period.

Q. How will the housewife know when point values are changed?

A. The newspapers and radio will carry the announcements, and every food store will have an OPA poster showing the current point values of each particular product. A new poster will be issued when point values change.

Q. Will the point values be the same in all stores, or will they vary between high-price and low-price stores?

A. The point values are the same in every store in the country, regardless of the price charged. The housewife, in buying a No. 2 can of tomatoes, will have to surrender the stamps for the same number of points regardless of whether the price is 12 cents or 15 cents, or whether the can is of grade A, B or C, or any other grade designation such as "fancy," "choice," or "standard."

Q. How long will the first ration period last?

A. That will depend very largely on the date when rationing begins. If it were possible to start Feb. 1, the first ration period very probably would take in the entire month of February. If, as now seems probable, rationing will begin on a lower date, the first period may be an "odd" one covering either the balance of February or possibly the balance of February and the full month of March. Thereafter, however, rationing periods likely will correspond to the calendar months.

Q. What is going to be done about people who have an excess supply of these commodities on hand?

A. Everyone applying for War Ration Book Two will be required to fill out and sign a "Consumer Declaration" form stating exactly the stocks of processed foods on hand. Book 2 will have stamps removed for excess stocks and thus, in effect, will compel the applicant to use up these stocks before buying any more. Heavy Federal penalties can be applied to those making a false declaration.

Q. Does this "declaration" mean that I will have to declare the fruits and vegetables I canned at home last fall?

A. No. Nothing you have packed at home need be declared and no stamps will be deducted for these home supplies. It is expected, of course, that you will use your home canned goods instead of buying commercial products and thus help your Government spread food supplies as widely as possible.

Q. There seems to be some question about dried and dehydrated vegetables and things like dehydrated dog food. Are these covered by rationing?

A. No. Only dried and dehydrated fruits—apples, peaches, and the like. Dry vegetables like navy beans, split peas, and lentils are not included.

Q. What about chicken soup, canned beef broth, turtle soup, and other soups made of meat or poultry stock containing few, if any, vegetables?

A. All canned soups are rationed, no matter what their content. But not dehydrated soups.

Q. But why ration all canned soups; why not only those made all or largely from vegetables?

A. Because all canned soups are interchangeable. If we can't get one kind, we are very likely to take another. If we only rationed vegetable soups, a great demand would develop for meat and chicken soups, with the result that these would disappear from the shelves in a very short time.

Q. Why is not canned salmon and canned meat included in the present rationing program?

A. Because ordinarily canned meats and fish are not used interchangeably with canned vegetables. The present program was intended primarily to cover processed fruits and vegetables.

Q. Will the housewife have to make an inventory of her canned goods by products—so many cans of peas, so many of beans, so many of cherries, and so on?

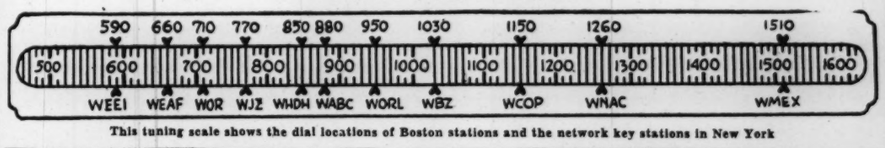
A. No, she need report only the total number of cans that her household has on hand when rationing begins.

Q. Can the housewife use the ration books of all the members of her family when she goes shopping? How about the maid who is furnished meals?

A. Yes, she may take along each ration book issued to members of her household, just as she does now in buying sugar or coffee with War Ration Book 1.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Portia Faces Life: sketch	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Eugene Ormandy and	Popular Music
3:30	Snapshots: "Post"	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Pepper Young's Family'	Virgil Thomson, con-	"Funny Money Man"
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Earl Weidner, organ	"Right to Happiness"	ductors	"Funny Money Man"
4:00	News Service	Newscast	'Backstage Wife': sketch	Philadelphia Orchestra	Sammy Kaye' Orch.
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": sketch	"Affairs of Tom, Dick &	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
4:30	The Family Front	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Harry": variety show	Tommy Tucker's Time
4:45	Del Castillo, organ	Club Matinee: News	"Widder Brown": sketch	Bob Trendler's Orchestra	Art Kassel's Orchestra
5:00	U. S. Coast Guard.	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Army-Navy "E" Award.	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra
5:15	Date Book; Follies.	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Army-Navy "E" Award.	Dick Todd's Orchestra
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Superman"; drama	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comments	Newscast	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	"Today at Duncans'	Terry O'Toole, songs	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports Program
6:30	Walt. Cassel, songs	Terry O'Toole, songs	Sports; Music	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	The World Today	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col Stoopnagle: SPARS	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	March to Victory
7:15	Orson Welles, drama	Babette: Phil Saltman	News of the World	John Kirby's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	"Blondie": sketch	"The Lone Ranger": dra-	Holcomb & Whipple': sk.	Concert Album	"How About It, Girls?"
7:45	"Blondie": sketch	matic sketch	"ABC of OPA"	John Barry, comment	Army Air Force Program
8:00	"Vox Pop": quiz	Earl Godwin, news	Cavalcade of America	"Sizing Up the News"	Deanna Durbin, songs
8:15	"Vox Pop": quiz	Lum 'n' Abner	Cavalcade of America	'The Barries': songs; or.	Richard Salinger, news
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue":	"True or False": quiz	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Army-Navy "E" Award	WMEX Drama: Essays in
8:45	music; Cecil Brown	"True or False": quiz	Alfred Wallenstein's Or.	Army-Navy "E" Award	Drama
9:00	Theater: Wallace	"Counter Spy": drama	"Great Artists": Alec	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Mah-
9:15	and Noah Beery;	"Counter Spy": drama	Templeton; orchestra	News Service	ler's Symphony No. 1
9:30	Marj. Rambeau;	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	"The Better Half": quiz	in D major
9:45	'The Bugle Sounds'	Orch.; Gracie Fields	"Dr. I. Q. Quiz"	show	Classical Album
10:00	Guild: Joan Fon-	Raymond Gram Swing	Josephine Antoine;	Raymond Clapper, news	News Service; Defense
10:15	taine: "Suspicion"	Harry DeAngelis' Orch.	Rheinhold Schmidt; or.	"Our Morale": D. Pardue	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Civilian Defense	Basin Street Chamber	World's Most Honored	Paul Schubert, news	"You Shall Have Music"
10:45	News; World War II	Music Society; orch.	Music; M. Piastro, cond.	Music That Endures	"You Shall Have Music"
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer.	Don Redmond's Orch.	News; Songs of Allies	News Service	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra	Newscast	What Can I Do?: drama	Dance orchestra	Sam Donahue's Orch.
11:30	Master Works of	Fishermen's Program	Lands of the Free: Inter-	"Radio Newsreel"; Ar-	Day's End: music
11:45	Music	Sportscast: News	American Univ. of Air	thur Mann	Day's End: News

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7mc)

3:00 p. m.—News Day Dream Melodies.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Music from Other Lands.
4:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
5:00 p. m.—News; Catching the 5:05.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Music for Brazil.
6:45 p. m.—Life and the Land.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
8:00 p. m.—News and Sports.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—Swing Shift.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

2:30 p. m.—The Philadelphia Orch. Eugene Ormandy and Virgil Thomson, conductors.
4:15 p. m.—"Affairs of Tom, Dick and Harry"; variety show.
5:00 p. m.—Dansant: Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup: Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—John Kirby's Orchestra.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods": Music.
8:00 p. m.—Cal Tinney, Comment.
8:15 p. m.—"The Barries"; songs; orch.
8:30 p. m.—Bulldog Drummond"; drama.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter; News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"The Better Half"; Quiz Show.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Clapper; News.
10:15 p. m.—"Our Morale": Dean Pardue.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert: News.
10:45 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Mel Marvin's Orch.
11:30 p. m.—"Radio Newsreel" with Arthur Mann.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—"Shipmates Ashore." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—"The War in the Air." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6.48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—United Peoples. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:00 p. m.—Headline News and Views. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Rio de Janeiro—9:00 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:00 p. m.—Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.91 meg., 103 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—First Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes: Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 49.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital; Taxes	
7:15	"Uncle Elmer's"	News report	Musical Clock: News	News comments	
7:30	Music; News	N. E Fellowship religious	Reveille Roundup, songs	"Fiesta"; music	
7:45	News; War Summary	service; News	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00	News of the World	Western Melodies	Herb Lewis; Melodeers	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Musical Program	Military band; News	George and Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore's Club	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss: interview	Musical Timetable
8:45	Carl Moore; News	News report; "Salute"	Musical Toast	Ruth Moss: interview	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Variety Program	Mildred Carlson, talk	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	School of the Air	Variety Program	Meet the Band	All Hail to You	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	of the Americas	"The Breakfast Club"	Imogene Wolcott, food	Spotlight Revue: organ	Studio speaker
9:45	Food Fair	Variety Program	Treasury Star Parade	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00	Valiant Lady	Morning Serenade	News; Military Band	News Commentator	Musical program
10:15	"Kitty Foyle"	D. Krause: Women-War	"The O'Neills": drama	Organ Recital	"Handy Andy"
10:30	'Honeym'n Hill': sk.	Fishermen's Program	"Help Mate": sketch	Cheer Up Gang	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program	Music Room	Cheer Up Gang	Mason
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Breakfast Music: Inter-	"Road of Life": sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Kick-Conga!
11:15	Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Kari Zomar's Scrapbook	Jane Underwood, news
11:30	Bright Horizons	Music of Many Lands	"Snow Village": sketch	Yankee House Party	Christian Science Prgrm
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Air Express Music	"David Harum": sketch	Yankee House Party	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter: news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Big Sister: sketch	"Mystery Money Quiz"	Chet Gaylord, songs	Jimmie Fidler, talk	"The Pepper Shaker"
12:30	Helen Trent: sketch	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Civilian Defense; Music	Italian Melodies
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Hour: talks; music	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Washington Commentary	News; Agricultural News	News Service	Talk in Italian
1:15	"Ma Perkins": sk.	Earl Wrightson, songs	'Aunt Jenny": sketch	Bright Spot, variety	Italian Melodies
1:30	Vic and Sade: sk.	Organ vocalist	The Sister": sketch	News; Fashion talk	"Curtain Time" with
1:45	'The Goldbergs': sk.	Fishermen's Program	News Service	Cedric Foster, news	Marguerite Porter
2:00	Serial drama	Air Express Music	"Light of the World"	Musical Roundup	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef: food facts	"Lonely Women": drama	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	We Love and Learn	Fantasy in Melody	"Guiding Light"	"Yankee Kitchen"	Marion Claire, songs
2:45	"Pepper Young"	Fantasy in Melody	Hymn Recital	Mutual Goes Calling	News reports
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Portia Faces Life"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Mutual Goes Calling	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Across the Footlights	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood; "Post"	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Waltz Time	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Shady Valley Folks	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	News Service	Newscast	"Backstage Wife": sk.	News: "Affairs of Tom,	Harry James' Orchestra
4:15	Across the Caribbean	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas"	Dick & Harry"; variety	Orrin Tucker's Orchestra
4:30	Book talk	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones"	show; Bob Trendler's	Buddy Clark, songs
4:45	Public Safety Com.	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Orchestra	Woody Herman's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Air Express Music	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
5:15	Date Book: Follies.	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee; Taxes	Glen Gray's Orchestra
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sk.	"Superman"; sketch	Andrews Sisters, songs
5:45	Ben Bernie: music	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	Sports Matinee	News Service
6:00	News comments	Newscast	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Dinner Music
6:15	Edwin C Hill, news	News; Dinner Concert	Jack Dalton, songs	Press Roundup; Sports	Sports program
6:30	Frazier Hunt	Dinner Concert	Sports Digest; Music	Musical Rendezvous	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	"The World Today"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Col. Stoopnagle; band	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	March to Victory
7:15	Harry James' Orch.	Harry De Angelis' Orch.	News of the Word	John Kirby's Orchestra	News Service
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Musical Gems: vocalists,	"Confidentially Yours"	Man Your Battle Stations
7:45	Hour: songs; violin	Cyclay Strings	Musical Gems: vocalists	Don

Jordan Traditions Combine Merchandising and Civic Aid

In launching its 92d Anniversary Sale today, the Jordan Marsh Company, whose broad merchandising services are known to shoppers throughout New England, starts another year with its month-long event fulfilling its tradition that "January is Jordan Month in Boston."

Civic contributions as well as the purveying of a wide range of goods high light the current role with much the same standards as have made Jordan's more than "just" a department store to four generations of "Yankees."

In all but the firm's first decade, the store has been in the same but overflowed location, where its present staff of more than 4,000 workers has built up a trade that not only serves six States, but also has been ranked as one of the largest in the world.

More than providing shoes and clothing for a legion of customers and furnishing their homes, and guiding them also in solving household and personal problems, Jordan's has welcomed audiences to free concerts, art exhibitions and lectures in its Assembly Hall (now converted to outfit servicemen!); it has banqueted city, State, and national groups, and backed modern movements in war and peace.

One of its long list of illustrious heads financed modern Jordan Hall and other cultural activities. The store itself from time to time has helped college and school classes, social workers, women's clubs and just plain "inquiring citizens" to see how a modern laboratory of successful business works: from the handling of cash sales to the manner in which the huge staff is educated, paid, entertained, and kept well and "producing."

Helped Cultural Boston

Through the men who have founded and advanced its fortunes, it has helped build cultural Boston—the city's music, art, charity, trade—in a measure fuller than that of most New England institutions established for profit.

Romance has more than kept step in the phenomenal growth of the store. Richard Mansfield, the actor, wielded a pen full of flourishes that earned him six dollars a week in the frugal seventies. Pat Gilmore, of "Anvil Chorus" fame, sat closeted with whisker-pulling Eben Jordon as they planned and financed the "greatest musical event in the annals of America," the World Peace Jubilee of 1872.

All of this civic and commercial achievement stemmed in the best American tradition—business success from a penniless start.

Eben Dyer Jordan, in 1836, at the age of 14, set out from Danville, Maine, by packet to Boston, arriving with $1.25 and a world of ambition. In him, straitened though he may have been at the time, ran the tradition of the first of his name in America, the Rev. Robert Jordan, who in 1640 as a clergyman in the Church of England threw off his cloth to become a farmer in Spurwink River Settlement in Maine.

Young Eben already had a hard background as a farm boy, so he put this experience to work under a Roxbury farmer at $4 a month. Two years later he had become errand boy and "whole express company" to William P. Tenney & Co., of Boston, a real store. Soon he was amassing $275 a year in another store. His promise impressed a merchant, Joshua Stetson, who set the 19-year-old plugger up in business at 168 Hanover Street. His first customers proved to be the passengers off steamers from Down East and the Provinces.

Young Eben's acumen grew steadily until the modern institution was founded on Jan. 20, 1851, a partnership with Benjamin L. Marsh, doing a small wholesale jobbing business at 129 Milk Street, with capital of $5,000. The next year Charles Marsh and others were admitted, and the name remained "Jordan, Marsh, and Company," until May 17, 1901, when it became "Jordan Marsh Co.," the Marshes having departed from the firm before this.

As testimony of the honorable conduct of Eben's business, especially through the trying days of a panic in the fifties, an English commission man wrote: "Mr. Jordan, you ought to have a monument for your pluck in preferring honor to profits," inasmuch as Eben was selling his stock at $3,000 a day loss for weeks, in order to gain cash for bills due.

Financed War Service

During the first major war to occur within the Company's span, 45 employees marched off in blue, in response to the firm's offer to pay the cost of their outfits and their salaries while in service and to hand back their jobs on return.

Mr. Jordan directed the Sanitary Commission, a forerunner of the Red Cross, as one of his first great civic contributions during the Civil War. In 1861, the retail store was opened on Washington Street to "supplement" the wholesale business. Not long afterward, it had eclipsed the wholesale business, supplanting it in 1894.

In a community which breathes history today at every nook and cranny, the present location of the store, which has spread over three blocks, offers any sightseer a well-repaid stroll.

The clock tower at Washington and Avon Streets was built in 1880, obviously grafted on to a much older building to the left of it; a square sturdy brownstone structure with a brick mansard roof, and many round, arched, keystoned windows with columns in between. This was the original store, purchased from George W. Warren & Co., in '61.

To the left of it is a puzzling, plain strip only three stories high—the bricked-over entrance to the old Central Court of the '60's and '70's, whose exit was upon Avon and whose prime attractions were the swagger Hotel of Billy Parks and the Aquarial Garden, later Barnum's Aquarial Garden (with lions and tigers for a side line); later, in succession, it was known as: Andrews Hall, Buckley's New Hall, the Theater Comique, New Adelphi, the Worrel Sisters' Adelphi, and the Adelphi, occupied in time by the wholesale department. (The Adelphi must have flaunted its sign about where the Jordan Marsh wash goods section today trails its lengths).

Main Sections Bridged

The remodeling of buildings and the spectacular bridge between two main sections of the modern layout progressed through a period in which new names and faces were being added to the concern.

When Warren's establishment was taken over, a 14-year-old errand boy, Edward J. Mitton, came along, eventually heading the modern dynasty of owners and managers.

London-born Edward rose from errand boy to silk salesman, then silk buyer, head of wholesale business, member of the firm, and then Vice-President.

Growing up with him, 10 years younger, was Eben Jordan, Jr., who is credited with transforming the original drygoods store into one of New England's first department stores.

Today, the store's friends say that the two Jordans are the warp of the great business, while the Mittons are its woof—a stout fabric, English in fiber, American in workmanship, "warranted to wear forever."

When the patriarch of the firm passed on in 1895, Eben, Jr., became President, with E. J. Mitton First Vice-President, aided by W. F. Watters, who later became Senior Vice-President.

E. J. Mitton passed on in 1913, and Eben, Jr., in 1916, leaving George W. Mitton and Richard, two Mitton sons, to become President and Second Vice-President, respectively.

Today George W. Mitton is in his fifty-fifth year with Jordan's, serving as Chairman of the Board of Directors, with Edward R. Mitton, President, in his twenty-sixth year in Jordan's employ. Another Mitton in third generation is Robert, director and merchandise manager of ready-to-wear, in his twenty-first year with Jordan's.

Of the vast number of loyal workers many have risen to present top positions today. There are 41 members in the Half-Century Club of service. Since its founding in 1922, the Club has seen each of 61 members receive a check for $1,000 and a month's vacation in winter as well as summer, on becoming members of the Club. In the Quarter-Century Club are 482 members.

Like most large institutions, the store sponsors a wide range of sports and entertainment for its employees. During winter, bowling leads in devotees, and in summer, golf "divotees" vie with players of baseball in numbers of participants.

The store's Glee Club is in its third year. The workers publish a six-page magazine monthly, and recently 1,200 employees enjoyed their annual midwinter dance.

Civic events and services provided by Jordan's for the public cover many interests. Since 1929, the Junior Aviation League has enrolled some 10,000 members. One, First Lieut. S. H. Witten of the Marines, recently received the Navy Cross for his piloting in the Midway action and wrote of his current activities to the Jordan club.

Projects undertaken and finished by the young "aviators" include the construction of a man-carrying glider, the largest low-speed wind-tunnel on record for model study, and a radio-controlled gasoline-fueled plane with 11-foot wingspread.

Series of Fashion Shows

Fashion shows designed to help women in war work proved an outstanding service during the fall and are to be resumed shortly. This service took models to various plants, to enable women to "shop" for style during their short noon hours.

At the Copley-Plaza Hotel for several months, other fashion shows have been sponsored by the store.

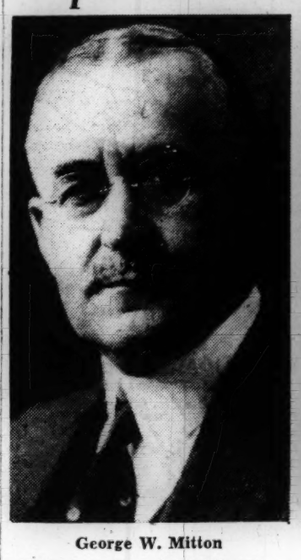
In an attempt to improve radio programs for children, "The Good Sport Club" has been sponsored over WCOP since early November.

For two years, authors' luncheons have been sponsored at the Copley-Plaza, where many authors have appeared, donating autographed copies of their works to lucky ticket-holders.

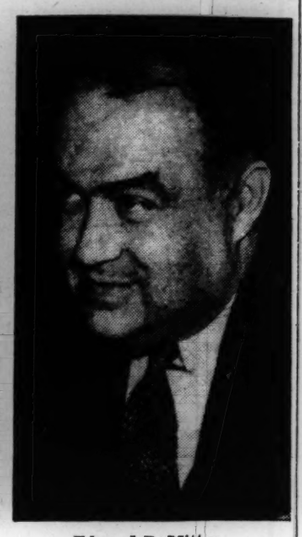
One of Jordan's most important contributions is its series of cooking classes on Tuesday and Friday of each week at 2:30 p. m., in the model kitchen, third floor, Annex. It has proven of particular value in view of current food rationing and the rise in the cost of living. Other civil contributions throughout the year have included various art exhibits, and the recent "Christmas Caravan for Children," which brought Santa Claus, entertainment, and gifts to shut-ins. It, too, sponsors war-bond sales, and has 326 employees in uniform.

Today the management in surveying the growing activities in the vast organization believes it is fulfilling old Eben Jordan's ideal: "My idea of success is to create something needed and give employment to a lot of people."

Department Store Executives



George W. Mitton
Chairman, Board of Directors, Jordan Marsh Company



Edward R. Mitton
President, Jordan Marsh Company

Army Organizes Relief Plan For Dependents of Soldiers

War Activities in New England

The Army has set up an emergency relief organization prepared to make loans, without interest, and outright grants to dependents of soldiers under certain circumstances, the First Service Command announced today.

"If the non-arrival of an allotment from a soldier is creating a hardship," said Maj. Francis W. Cronan, F. S. C. Army Emergency Relief Officer, "A. E. R. is in a position to extend loans without interest, or in extreme cases to make cash grants to dependents of men in the Army."

If an A. E. R. Station is not convenient, the Major said, information may be obtained from the nearest Red Cross Chapter. Each New England State has at least one A. E. R. station. Boston's is in the Buckminster Hotel, Kenmore Square.

'E' Award Tonight

For outstanding war production, the Converse Rubber Company of Malden, Mass., tonight is to receive the Army-Navy "E" award. in ceremonies in Thorton Jenkins Auditorium of Malden High School.

Army, Navy, company, and public officials will be on hand, headed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, Henry Berlin, president of the company, and Daniel Healy, President of the local union.

Another 'E' Winner

The Felters Company, Inc., of Millbury, Mass., is one of eight more industrial plants selected recently to receive the Army-Navy production award, it was announced in Washington today.

Quartermaster Grads

In the last class to graduate from the Army's Quartermaster School at Camp Lee, Va., were 75 new second lieutenants from Massachusets, who completed three months of training on Jan. 1.

Navy Oil Officers

Men between 25 and 50 are needed by the Navy for assignments both within and beyond the continental limits of the United States, as supervisors of oil terminals, it was announced at the Office of Naval Officer Procurement in Boston.

Men are needed for loading and unloading tankers and tank cars and the supervision of tank "farms." Applicants should have two years of college education plus five years of recent practical experience in bulk-storage and loading of petroleum products. Knowledge of handling ocean-going tankers is desirable.

Applicants who lack formal education but who have had 10 to 15 years' experience in work of this nature will also be considered.

Naval Aviation Cadets

All draft-age youth interested in becoming Naval Aviation Cadets when enlistment reopens are invited to make contact immediately with the local Flight Board, 150 Causeway Street, it was announced there today.

In reporting for interviews and possible examinations, those interested will enable the Board to get a line on potential cadets, the Board's Officer, Lieut. Commander E. S. Brewer, declared.

Curreintly, the features being explained are the new relationships between the cadet candidate and his draft board; the existence of cadet quotas, and the actual processing of candidates at the Cadet Board.

Naval Hero

Among five Naval officers recently awarded the Silver Star Medal for heroism was Ensign Arthur D. Maddalena, Jr., son of Arthur D. Maddalena of Westfield, Mass.

As a member of an armed guard attached to a merchant vessel, the Ensign was cited for maintaining "constant vigilance and conducting himself with extraordinary courage in the face of great danger.

"During hazardous engagements with enemy dive-bombers, torpedo planes and submarines [his] ship is credited with holding convoy damage to a minimum by driving off numerous and almost continuous attacks with effective barrage."

To Help Morale

To further harmony, co-operation and morale of the 61st Quartermaster Battalion at Camp Edwards, a "grievance box" with a letter slot has been installed in which men may drop an anonymous letter containing their criticisms or suggestions. The envelope containing the "grievance" will be numbered by the anonymous sender, who is supposed to remember that number. Officers, who alone have access to the box, will decide if an interview should be granted, if the matter cannot be improved otherwise, and that number will be posted with a request for interview.

Branches of Art Valuable to Army

Thorough training in art in addition to special work in some such field as lithography, mechanical drawing, or camouflage were stressed by Second Lieut. John Bergschneider, a graduate of the School of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, in a recent address on the place of the artist in the Army. Lieutenant Bergschneider is working in camouflage in the Army.

The school, reporting from the industrial side of the war picture noted that all of the students in last year's class on jewelry and silversmithing have defense jobs.

Fort Devens Waacs at Chow

U. S. Army Signal Corps

Part of the Full Company of Waacs Stationed at Bay State Fort

Arriving on New Year's Eve, 151 Waacs, after moving into their new quarters, these hungry members of Uncle Sam's feminine army made short work of the chow in the mess hall.

Pay Rolls Up 36.2 P. C. Last Year in State

The amount of money paid in wages in the manufacturing concerns of Massachusetts during November jumped 36.2 per cent over a year ago, it is reported in the State's monthly survey. Meanwhile the number of wage-earners increased only 6.3 per cent.

Obviously this indicates that on the average the earnings of those employed have been given a big boost during the past year. Average week's pay rose to $38.36.

This is based on 515,550 employees reported on in 2,082 representative manufacturing establishments. The total employed in all manufacturing companies is estimated at something over 625,000.

While the gain in the average week's earnings was only 10 cents over October, the records of the past 17 years show mostly decrease in November as compared to October.

Of the half million workers covered, 313,256 or 60.8 per cent were reported as employed wholly on war production. Of the 2,082 establishments covered, 857 or 41.2 per cent were engaged wholly or partially on war orders.

The six principal war industries of the State in order are: Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies; woolen and worsted goods; shipbuilding; machine and small working tools; foundry and machine shop products; cotton goods.

These six industries together employed 189,867 workers on war work in November out of the total of 313,256 on war business. The survey was made by the Division of Labor Statistics of the State Department of Labor and Industries.

Emergency Farm Courses Opened At State College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Jan. 4 — Emergency farm courses designed to offset the growing shortage of farm labor were opened at Massachusetts State College here today.

Free room, board, training and transportation are offered city folk who want to become farmers. Women are especially sought.

Four-week specialized courses in poultry raising, vegetable gardening, dairy farming and fruit growing will be given. Beginning was made today with poultry. Enrollment in this course remains open until Friday.

Everybody in training has to agree to take full time employment on an approved farm for at least three months after finishing the course. The worker can choose his own job in the locality desired from a list of farmers who have applied for such labor at the offices of the United States Employment Service or the Farm Security Administration.

The plan was worked out by these Federal agencies and Massachusetts State College. Those taking the course pay their way to Amherst and their subsistence while there, but get a refund when successfully ending their course.

Year's Fatalities By Auto Decrease

Automobile fatalities in Massachusetts in 1942 totalled only 499 as compared with 681 in 1941, Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin has announced.

In the last week of 1942, the Registrar said, fatalities on Bay State highways totalled nine, five fewer than the previous week and 18 fewer than the comparable week last year. Of the nine killed, the Registrar disclosed, five were pedestrians.

The increase in accidents involving pedestrians which has followed extension of the dimout has brought several warnings from Registrar Goodwin, for pedestrians and motorists alike, to exercise greater care. Pedestrians have been asked to wear something white when walking at night as an aid to drivers of motor vehicles.

Calls Hitler Great Destroyer

Wide World

William Lyon Phelps

Professor of English Literature at Yale University and eminent author, who terms this war "unlike any other war the world has ever seen."

War Unity Extended to Peace Would End War, Phelps Says

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 3 (AP)—If the United Nations remain on as friendly terms with one another through choice as they now are through necessity, the present war will be the world's last large-scale conflict, believes Prof. William Lyon Phelps of Yale University.

"It is, of course, my hope," he said, "that after the war all the nations that are allied now against Hitler, while keeping their absolute integrity as separate nations, will remain as loyal and devoted friends in peace as necessity has forced them to be in war. Because if we win this war and the Allies can all remain in harmony, there will be no next war—not on a large scale, anyhow."

He believes that there is a good chance that this will come to pass "because we have learned the lesson that if we don't hang together we will hang separately. We must maintain sympathy and understanding."

He believes that it is necessary for English and Americans to forget the "superficial" difference between them that has been a source of "irritation," that the unity seen in America and England since the war is downright astonishing.

"The schools and colleges," he said, "should continue to give a liberal education in addition to whatever military services they can render. It would be terrible if young men and women should be deprived of a general education. I believe also in maintaining as far as possible all the fine arts.

"School, college, amateur and professional sports should be maintained, and for two reasons—they are good for all participants and, as a relaxation, for older people in every locality. But, like the theater, they are extremely good for soldiers and sailors.

"It is very interesting to see how much more united our country is in this war than it was in World War I. The same is true of Great Britain and Canada.

"Now the number of conscientious objectors is surprisingly few because it is clear to everybody that this war is an out-and-out fight between liberty and slavery.

"It is unlike any other war the world has ever seen. Napoleon conquered nearly all Europe, but every conquered nation went on with its own life and its own customs. In this war, conquest by Hitler means complete slavery."

Then he added:

"And we might consider not only the terrible injury that Hitler has done to other countries—for I think he has done more harm than any other person in the history of the world—but the fatal injury he has done to Germany which used to be the resort of people all over the world who wished to study things as different as music and chemistry. It was the Mecca of graduate students in every country.

"He has succeeded in his own country in turning Athens into Sparta, and Sparta contributed absolutely nothing to the world except physical courage, a quality common to all the races of mankind."

Asked what he thought lay in store for people of Axis nations if they are defeated, Professor Phelps termed it a "tremendously difficult" question to answer, but predicted that "within what will seem like a surprisingly short time we will be on friendly terms with those people."

Norris to Speak In Boston Jan. 13

Senator George W. Norris, of Nebraska, is scheduled to make his first public address since his retirement before the Boston City Club, Wednesday, Jan. 13, under the joint auspices of the Civic Affairs Committee of the Boston City Club and the Massachusetts League of Women Voters.

The Nebraska Senator, who has served in the United States Senate for 39 years, a longer term than any living member, is to talk on "Why We Fight." The scheduled address of Senator Norris here is the first public appearance of the Nebraskan in Boston for many years and it may also be his last appearance in the East before he returns to his home in McCook, Neb.

Auto Checking Drive Under Way

Massachusetts police officials have been asked by Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin to conduct checking campaigns against unregistered and uninsured cars on the highways. The Registrar pointed out that there were thousands of number plates held by car owners who have not registered their vehicles for 1943.

In a letter to police officials, Mr. Goodwin said:

"A person who is legally registered must have a 1943 sticker on his car, but, more important, he must have a 1943 certificate of registration in his possession."

New England Has 150 Labor-Firm Ties

The number of labor-management committees set up in New England war plants now totals approximately 150, it is announced here. These committees are being promoted by the National War Production Board as a means of increasing production. One of their main purposes is to encourage proposals to that end from workers.

Sermons Given From Pulpits Of Boston Area

Excerpts from sermons delivered yesterday at Greater Boston churches:

The Rev. D. Russell Henry Stafford at Old South Church (Congregational):

"Whether the New Year turns out well for us or not depends on the attitude we take, no matter what happens; for events get their color from the mind that experiences them.

"If we will stop being empty-headed . . . and instead think the thoughts that Christians ought to think, renewing the spirit of our minds—then we shall take off our downheartedness and put on a cheerful and creative mood as easily as we change our clothes. And nothing on earth can keep us from being happy, while we keep God in our hearts."

The Rev. Dr. Charles Edwards Park, at First Church (Unitarian):

"There is that one hypothesis which is nothing else, that stands solider than all the axioms and principles of human knowledge, that God is good. . . . This human life of ours and everything it contains, its literature, its history, its thrones and its empires, rest squarely upon that unprovable hypothesis, a reckless faith in the goodness of God. . . .

"This is one of the best resolutions we can make for the new year: I will not be a drag upon my country's spiritual resources; I will do my full share in backing a faith in God, faith in America, faith in the truth of Christ."

The Rev. Dr. Phillips Endecott Osgood, at Emmanuel Church (Episcopalian):

"The hope is of God, for example—the Nazi's desires of victory for the Reich are hideously out of tune with the divine, but the hopes for self-respect and the right to opportunity are surely not in themselves evil.

"We hope—incorrigibly. The wise men hoped. Eddie Rickenbacker hoped; the fighters hope for more than victory . . . the worker hopes that his contribution may be used. The churchman hopes for the kingdom."

The Rev. Dr. Walton Cole, at Second Church (Unitarian):

"This present war is more than a conflict between rival powers, it is a life-and-death struggle between rival ways of life. We are learning a terrible lesson, that the world canot remain half slave and half free. It will be one or the other. No single question is more important for every individual soul than this: 'Do you hear the ringing of the Liberty Bell of 1943?'

"The Liberty Bell of 1943 rings out in protest against tyranny, it rings out in a new and solemn proclamation of freedom. It sounds an alarm, too. It warns us that millions of marching men are crying, 'Today we own Germany, tomorrow the whole world.' The Liberty Bell announces instead a vision of world-wide liberty and union. Will we heed his bell? Will we rise to the height of its vision? If we do not, our civilization will be buried in the graveyard of history and on our tombstone will be the words, 'Where there is no vision, the people perish.'"

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BOSTON

Whyte Is Union's Guest Tomorrow

Sir Frederick Whyte will be the guest of honor of the English-Speaking Union at a tea to be held at 33 Commonwealth Avenue tomorrow. Sir Frederick, who is a member of a special committee on postwar reconstruction, will speak at 4 o'clock. Hostesses for the lecture and tea will be miss Ellen Bullard and Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw.

Russians Take Mozdok, Key to Grozny Oil Field

Continued from Page 1

Luki, where the Red Army continued its offensives.

German lines appeared to be crumbling in the most important sectors, the Russians said, as the Nazi command stiffened resistance at some points only to be hit at others by the hard-driving Red Army.

Several more unspecified villages were reported taken northwest and west of Mozdok since the recaptureof the city.

The next major Russian objective appeared to be Prokhladnenski which is a railroad junction for lines running east and west and south and lies 35 miles west of Mozdok. The reoccupation of Prokhladnenski would cut off the German forces at Nalchik, now under attacks from the southeast.

Winter rains have broken the terrain and made the Caucasus campaign slower than the drive across the Don steppes, but the entire German position in the North Caucasus—already imperiled by the Russian push south from Stalingrad—now appeared in greater danger from frontal assaults.

Recaptured Mozdok Reported in Ruins

The Red Army launched its attack on Mozdok from a village a short distance to the east, where the Germans' autumn offensive in that direction was checked, dispatches said.

A Pravda dispatch, describing the fury of the fighting in this region, said that of 1,500 houses originally standing in the village only 70 remained. Of the cattle and poultry in the village, only one chicken and one calf survived.

The Germans still showed no signs of withdrawing from endangered advanced points, maintaining fierce resistance on all sectors under attack.

South of Stalingrad, they concentrated tanks, artillery, cavalry and motorized infantry which had survived the Red Army's successful drives for Elista, Kalmyck Capital, in an effort to check the Russian circular sweep westward.

Delayed accounts of the Russian occupation of Elista said it was a victory of men over machines, Red Army infantrymen mastering German tanks in a violent battle.

Pravda said the Red Army attacked the enemy flanks from the southeast and northwest and cut the main road leading southwest to close its ring about the town.

Nazi counterattacks and deployment of street fighters alike were fruitless and hundreds of slain, and broken tanks, trucks and guns littered the battlefield when the main German force withdrew, dispatches said.

Gains Consolidated At Velikie Luki

Red Army forces on the central front consolidated newly-won positions. There was local fighting west of Rzhev, German-held city on the upper Volga 130 miles northwest of Moscow, which virtually was isolated by the Russian capture of Velikie Luki.

Meanwhile, Russian troops more than 1,000 miles to the northwest of Mozdok had pushed along the Moscow-Riga railway line to a point only 70 miles from the Latvian border.

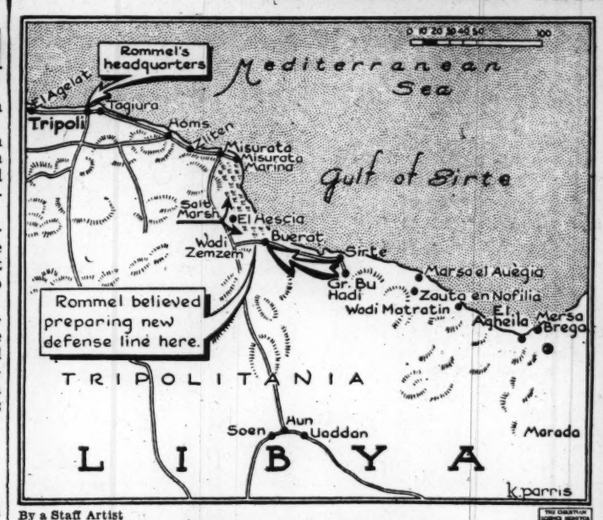
The regular Soviet communiqué, as heard by the Soviet monitor in London, told of continuing Russian advances in the Velikie Luki region, on the Middle Don front, and south and southwest of Stalingrad.

The communiqué dealt with the German claim that the Nazi garrison at Velikie Luki still was holding out, describing it as a "fable."

It said: "The German garrison of Velikie Luki is offering neither stubborn nor even passive resistance. It is three days since not a single armed German remained in this Soviet town. The German garrison refused to lay down arms and was completely wiped out."

The communiqué reported the capture of vast quantities of German equipment in Velikie Luki and said the booty was still being counted.

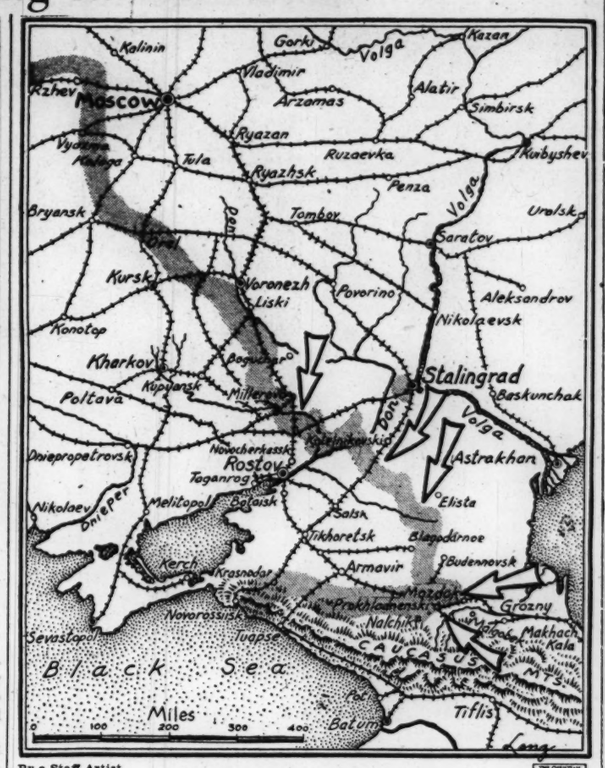
Germans Retreating on Two Fronts



By a Staff Artist

British Army Pushes On

White arrow shows point reached by Lieut. Gen. B. L. Montgomery's British Eighth Army. A little farther on are the Misurata salt marshes, where General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel is expected to offer serious resistance.



By a Staff Artist

Russian Drive Continues

White arrows indicate main points of Russian pressure except that at Velikie Luki, which is out of the map at top left-hand corner. Shaded line is approximately the battleline at the moment.

New Guinea:

Japanese Forces At Buna Destroyed

Gen. Douglas MacArthur reported that Allied forces have completed destruction of Japanese forces in the Buna Mission area and that the "enemy's situation is now hopeless."

"On the right (in the Buna area)," said the communiqué, "we have completed destruction of the enemy's defeated forces. His losses were heavy.

"The only remaining remnants of the Japanese Papuan Army are confined in a narrow salient extending from Sanananda Point, which we are preparing to envelop."

A spokesman disclosed that 650 Japanese had been killed in fighting in the Buna area Sunday.

He added that an undisclosed numbers of prisoners had been taken, including 35 "coolie" laborers.

The remaining Japanese in the Buna area, save for a few snipers still lurking in the trees or in dugouts in swamps around the Government station, are entrenched around Sanananda Point—between Buna and Gona—and along the trail to the point which extends about two miles inland.

Final clearance of the Buna area makes it possible for ground and air forces of the Southwest Pacific Command to concentrate on attacking the enemy at Sanananda, the foothold left in the area he occupied last June.

Throughout Sunday American and Australian troops combed the occupied area for snipers, who were taking occasional shots from tree tops or fox holes. A spokesman emphasized, however, that organized resistance around Buna and Giropa Point—the core of Japanese strength in this area—definitely was broken.

Meanwhile, Flying Fortresses struck at large concentrations of Japanese shipping at Rabaul. Cloud cover prevented positive observation but returning airmen said they saw flames rising from a 10,000-ton vessel which they believed had received two direct bomb hits.

At Gasmata, an Allied unit strafed the airfield, the communiqué said.

Another Allied unit bombed the enemy-occupied town and airdrome at Madang. Results there were not disclosed but at Lae the bombers destroyed a medium bomber and damaged two fighters caught on the ground.

Nine enemy dive bombers attacked the government station at Tufti but caused no damage.

Meanwhile, American fliers continued their assaults against Japanese ground and sea forces in the Solomon Island over the week end, pounding the enemy airfield at Munda and bombing two destroyers.

One of the destroyers was left burning badly and the other appeared to be sinking after an attack 30 miles northwest of Rendova Island in the New Georgia group Saturday night.

The attack was carried out by dive bombers, escorted by Wildcat and Lightning fighters.

About four hours earlier, the Navy reported, a formation of enemy destroyers was attacked by Flying Fortresses and Lightning fighters 30 miles south of Shortland Island, but no hits were observed.

North Africa:

U. S. Antitank Guns Halt Axis Assault

German and Italian tank forces heavily attacked French positions Sunday around Foudouk, Tunisia, but were beaten off by a counter-attack which the French commander reported was supported effectively by United States antitank units and planes, it was announced.

Foudouk lies southeast of Pichon, itself 60 miles from the Gulf of Gabes and 20 miles west of Kairouan, a Moslem holy city where roads and a rail line meet.

It was the first mention of American ground forces in this sector, where the French recently gained and held several new positions.

At the same time Allied units made a reconnaissance in force with a considerable number of tanks northeast and southeast of Medjez-el-Bab, a headquarters spokesman said.

A reconnaissance force penetrated northeastward in one area to a point about six miles from Medjez-el-Bab and to the right of the Tebourba road and encountered only light antitank fire, the spokesman said.

American Bombers Blast Nazi Tanks

United States light Douglas bombers and fighters attacked concentrations of German tanks in the vicinity of the port of Sousse. The spokesman said that, so far as was known, these tanks had been unloaded at the port. There was nothing, he said, to indicate yet that General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel was moving his remaining armored forces into Tunisia from Libya in any great force for the support of Gen. Walter Nehring.

The American bombers and fighters aimed their bombs, cannon, and machine guns at many tanks concealed in rows of trees, among bushes, and camouflaged in fields. At least two tanks were destroyed, four others were burned, and many more were shot up, but the spokesman said the full damage inflicted would be difficult to assess.

Twin-bodied Lockheed Lightning P-38s followed up by attacking other tanks in the same area during the afternoon. Three Messerschmitt 109s gave battle and one P-38 was lost, but its pilot escaped safely.

The heavy Axis ground attack was directed against French positions held by infantry, motorized cavalry, some artillery, and some antitank guns. Prisoners were seized by the French and Americans in their successful maneuvers, including both Germans and Italians.

Destruction of two Axis bombers during the night of Jan. 2 was announced by the Royal Air Force, but unfavorable flying weather restricted activities of both British and Axis air forces over the forward Tunisian battle area.

Two Junkers 88s, which approached the Algerian port of Bone, fled after being engaged by RAF fighters.

Germany Bombed:

RAF Attacks Ruhr, U. S. Hits St. Nazaire

British bombers attacked targets in the Ruhr Sunday night following a day-long assault on Nazi strongholds which included a raid by United States heavy bombers on the St. Nazaire submarine base.

Three of the Royal Air Force craft were reported missing from the night assault. DNB, official German news agency, said a town in the Ruhr suffered damgge.

It was understood that only a small force took part in the raid.

It was the first time since New Year's Eve that the big RAF bombers had struck at Germany. Objectives in Western Germany were attacked that night and mines were laid in enemy waters. The last heavy raid was on Dec. 21 when Munich was attacked by a large force of bombers.

Burma:

Japanese Bases Bombed by RAF

Royal Air Force fighter planes, continuing their daily assaults on Japanese bases in Burma, on Sunday raided several enemy-occupied villages in the Rathedaung area, strafed a column of trucks at Meiktila, and set fire to buildings and railway cars near Monywa, a British communiqué announced.

The raids were carried out without the loss of a plane, the announcement said.

The bulletin made no mention of British ground forces which have been reported operating in the Rathedaung area, some 25 miles northwest of Akyab, after pushing down the Burmese coast from the Indian frontier.

Monywa is about 200 miles northeast of Akyab and Meiktila is about 80 miles southeast of Monywa.

U-Boat Toll:

9 Allied Vessels Sunk in Week

A United States Navy announcement last week of the sinking by submarines of nine more merchant ships in the South Atlantic was the heaviest announced seven-day toll in more than a month.

No sinkings in other Western Atlantic areas were listed, emphasizing the problem faced by shipping in the waters off South America.

Of the nine ships announced last week as lost, 4 were British, 3 Norwegian and 2 flew the flag of the United States. Of the crewmen, 15 were killed and 119 were reported missing.

The Associated Press count of Allied and neutral merchantmen announced as sunk in the Western Atlantic since Pearl Harbor rose to 581 in the week. Of the total, 112 were listed as lost in the South Atlantic.

Convoy Timetable:

Run on Schedule, British Navy Says

Convoys to Russia are running on a "regular timetable" despite all German efforts, and Nazi capital ships have been contained harmlessly during the year, the Royal Navy review for 1942 said.

The bitterest convoy fighting occurred on the North Russia and Malta runs.

Allied submarines during the year "have sunk or probably sunk 106 supply ships, 15 warships and damaged 39 supply ships and 9 warships," the British said. "Of these 35 have been sunk or probably sunk and 20 have been damaged in the Mediterranean during the last three months."

The Royal Navy noted that German capital ships, particularly the 35,000-ton battleship Tirpitz, which has remained in Norwegian waters since January, and the battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau, which escaped from Brest to the Baltic Sea, have been "contained with superior forces."

Gas Warfare:

U. S. Army Ready If Nazis Use It

The United States Army, forewarned that Germany may have a new type of gas, is fully prepared, Maj. Gen. William N. Porter, chief of United States chemical warfare, said.

He expressed doubt, however, that any radically new gas would appear although he expected Germany to resort to gas warfare whenever the Nazi High Command thought it advantageous.

General Porter and other officers as well as natural scientists of the National Defense Research Committee, including Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard, and Dr. Roger Adams, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Illinois and inventor of the gas adamsite, recently went to Edgewood, Md., for a demonstration of the newest developments in chemical warfare, offensive and defensive.

Battle for North Africa Hinges Upon Shipping

Continued from Page 1

tion of the situation exists. Unofficial information available in Washington also has its limitations, but some has become available which seems to clarify the picture a little. It cannot be presented as authoritative nor as necessarily correct. But because it does seem to clarify, it is presented herewith for what it is worth.

The African operation, according to this view, so far has proceeded faster than was expected and the positions occupied by Allied forces represent the maximum expectations for this stage. The plan for the initial period called only for the landings in Morocco and Algiers and the consolidation of that position for future development.

The early attempt to push into Tunis was the result of the unusual speed of French capitulation at Algiers and the immediate extension of all necessary French facilities in that area. But the existing rail and highway facilities permitted the movement of only the lightest kind of skirmish line forward into Tunisia. That line was sent forward to go as far as possible, but it was not expected that it could reach Bizerte before Axis forces coming across the narrow Sicilian Straits could establish themselves.

Rainy Season

The period of heavy rain which comes at this time of year was expected to be the period for organizing the occupied positions and moving troops, equipment, and supplies forward for later use. This task is enormous. It involves the development of air facilities from the basic construction of airfields to the building up of adequate supplies of fuel for large-scale operations. While the mud which is everywhere in a degree and quality unknown in the United States or England protects the new United Nations positions during this period, it also impedes the operation.

The rains normally end in mid-February. No major forward operation can possibly begin until the rainy season is over.

From the defensive point of view, the sector around Tunis and Bizerte now in German hands is the strongest in all of North Africa. The French had developed it for defense far beyond any other portion of their African Empire, and its geographic location within 125 miles of Sicily makes it relatively easy for the Axis to supply. It easily may prove to be a Corregidor which could hold out for a very long period of time by itself.

An important factor is whether it will be possible to prevent General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps from moving up the Tunisia coastal strip from Tripolitania and effecting a junction with the forces inside the Tunis-Bizerte fortress area. Something to watch for is a United Nations drive across Central Tunisia to the coast somewhere between Sousee and Gabès. If such a move can be made, it would keep the Axis forces from joining and permit disposing of them one at a time. Prewar railway and highway maps of Tunisia do not offer much reason for thinking that this can be done, but it certainly is in the logic of the situation to expect the attempt.

Air Facilities

Since U. S. ground troops have advanced as far as they profitably can until other factors change drastically, the battle has now moved into the development of air facilities. The Axis has the advantage of previously prepared fields and of short distances to reserve bases. Even its fighting planes can be flown direct to the Africa front by easy stages from German home bases. The hop from Sicily is nothing for planes. Allied bombers can reach the front under their own power, but fighter planes must be brought either by merchant ships or aircraft carriers.

The greatest weakness for the enemy is the necessity of moving his gasoline by water. His limiting factor is not planes, but the fuel to fly them. Some fuel, of course, can be ferried by transport plane. But quantities adequate for big operations must still go by water, and the British Fleet and British air forces based on Malta have been making the Sicilian Straits extremely hazardous for Axis shipping.

In the broader side, there is a stalemate which can be broken only by a decided tip in the air-power scale one way or the other. For both the United Nations and the Axis air power rests on shipping. The future of the Battle of Africa is therefore being fought out today by German submarines against our ships in the Atlantic and British naval and air forces against German ships in the Straits of Sicily.

Meanwhile, Spain constitutes an unpleasant question mark hanging over the Allied position. Generalissimo Francisco Franco has reinforced his Army in Spanish Morocco until it is now in the vicinity of 150,000 men with the armed equipment left to him by the Spanish Civil War. The longer the delay in wiping out the Axis positions in Tunis and Tripoli, the greater the danger of a hostile move either by Spain or by Germany through Spain. There is much uncertainty still and the battle of Africa is only in its opening phase. But the fact remains that there have as yet been no Allied reverses.

Gathering Avalanche Seen in Victories

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Mrs. Winston Churchill, speaking in a BBC overseas broadcast service, said Jan 2, "We have good reason to hope and indeed expect that the victories in Russia, Africa, and in the Pacific are the beginning of a gathering avalanche that in the fullness of time will overwhelm Hitler and all his satanic works."

She described 1942 as an eventful year in which retreats and defeats were followed by triumphant successes.

Her address was a broadcast of a New Year's Eve appeal for her Aid to Russia Fund, subscriptions to which totaled £2,250,000. Nearly 3,000 tons of supplies have been sent to Russia, including drugs, X-ray units, surgical instruments, blankets and clothing.

THE CRAFTSMAN

MANY and varied are the processes involved in the creation of a single piece of craftsmanship. The Chaser, here depicted at work upon a model in silver, is but one of a team of craftsmen who have contributed to the finished work of art. The Artist-Modeller, the Moulder, the Caster, and the Silversmith each plays a vital part.

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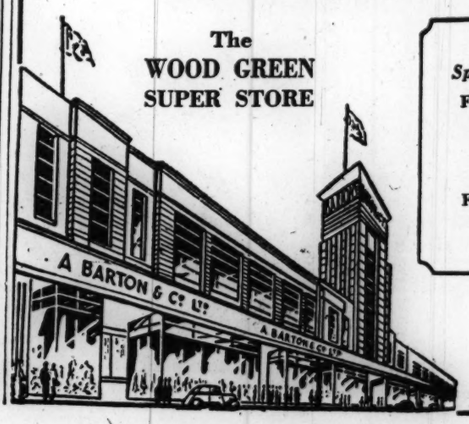

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London Acclaims Choice Of MacMillan for Africa

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 4—Appointment of Harold MacMillan to be Resident Minister at United Nations headquarters in Northwest Africa has been widely welcomed here as filling a serious breach in Anglo-American teamwork in the Mediterranean theater of war.

Mr. MacMillan will have Cabinet rank and report back direct to Prime Minister Winston Churchill. His status is compared here with that of Robert Murphy, and it is understood he is to work in close co-operation with Mr. Murphy, who is President Roosevelt's personal representative.

In conjunction with Mr. Murphy, Mr. MacMillan's role will be to give advice and present the British viewpoint on political and economic problems. In informed circles here it is implied that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Allied Commander in Chief in French Africa, has indicated his desire to be freed from such political and diplomatic questions in order to devote himself entirely to his military task.

Although the North African picture has been immensely simplified since Admiral Jean Darlan's passing, problems which Messrs. MacMillan and Murphy will have to tackle still remain tremendous. They are expected, for instance, to report back to the British and United States Governments on the job of equipping the army which Gen. Henri Giraud is raising in North Africa—an army whose potential force he estimated recently at 300,000. Enormous supply difficulties for British and American armies in North Africa will give both advisers plenty to do.

An even more important task, however, faces them. It is that of bringing together successfully the French in North Africa who follow General Giraud and the French Imperial Council at Algiers and Gen. Charles de Gaulle's Fighting French movement.

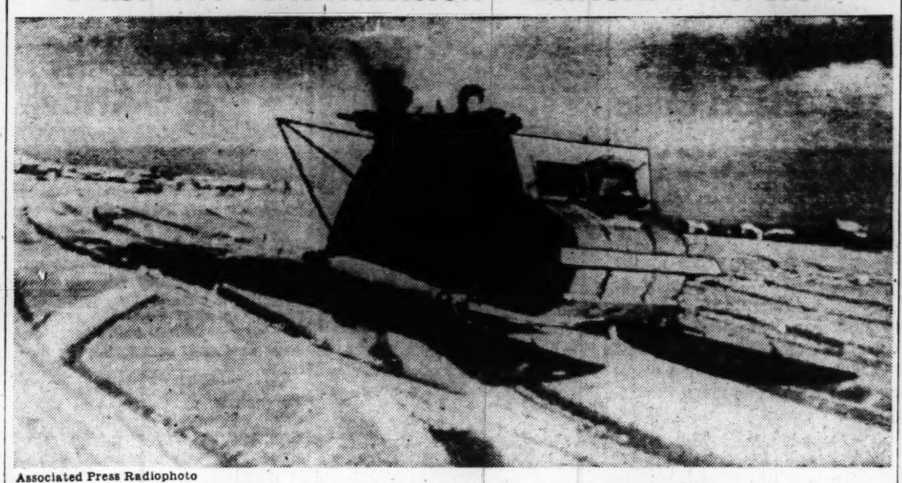
Essentially, of course, this is a task for French leaders themselves, and there is good reason to believe they are both aware of its urgency. It would be premature to say that the solution is in sight.

Difficulties of bringing about an accord between two such strong military personalties cannot be dismissed lightly. But there are signs on both sides that the problem is being approached with a will to solve it. This is a long way already from the absolute opposition that prevailed while Admiral Darlan remained in authority in Algiers.

General Giraud's announcement that he had arrested 12 men in connection with a plot to kill General Giraud himself, Mr. Murphy and certain French leaders emphasized another aspect of the North African problem—that of keeping order there. General Giraud was reported to have declared that the arrested men are those who planned the assassination of Admiral Darlan and it was said they include some who were friends of the United Nations and who aided the initial American landings in Algiers.

Thus, it is plain that Mr. MacMillan and Mr. Murphy face a full-time job in solving many complexities of the North African situation. Mr. MacMillan is regarded here as a good choice for this difficult job. He has been Parliamentary Undersecretary for Colonies and before that was Parliamentary Undersecretary to the Ministry of Supply. For some time he has been regarded as one of the ablest younger men in the Conservative Party.

Pass the Ammunition—Russian Version



Associated Press Radiophoto

Speed Required in Fight Against German Invaders

Ammunition for the advanced lines of the Russian Army is rushed to them in aerosleds like this. As on other fronts, the problem of keeping United Nations forces supplied with ammunition and matériel in their pursuit of Axis units has been tremendous. Photo was radioed to New York from Moscow.

British Honor 872 Non-Headliners

By the Associated Press

London, Jan. 4

Great Britain conferred medals and decorations for heroism and devotion to duty during the war Jan. 4 on 872 men and women who rarely, if ever, made the headlines.

Some of the recipients were school teachers, telephone operators, station masters, shipbuilding draftsmen and factory workmen. One was a farmer, decorated "for services in breeding new types of potatoes."

The first man who ever flew a Spitfire plane—on June 18, 1936—received the Order of the British Empire. He is Flying Officer Jeffrey Kindersley Quill, chief test pilot of a Spitfire factory.

The recipients' names appeared in the second half of the New Year's honors list, the first half of which contained the names of the headliners.

Dutch Medal Finds Its Wandering Hero

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4 (AP)—Queen Wilhelmina's Cross of Merit finally has caught up with Doelgani, a Javanese cook of the Dutch Merchant Marine. He earned it Dec. 21, 1940, by heroism during a Nazi air raid on Liverpool, Eng.

The seafarer heard Consul W. P. Montyn of San Francisco tell him in Dutch, a language he does not understand, that the Queen of the Netherlands had awarded the decoration for "undaunted action and faithful fulfillment of duty in performance of orders."

He left shelter during a devastating bombing attack to carry a wounded officer to safety. He has been at sea almost constantly since.

Slump of Japan's Air Force Big Mystery of Pacific War

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—One question intriguing Washington authorities today is this:

What has happened to the Japanese Air Force?

For more than a month it has been conspicuously impotent in the communiqués from Pacific war theaters, both in numbers and in fighting ability.

The Japanese have suffered heavily in the number of planes destroyed since last June but it is obvious they have a considerable force left. Authorities here believe the explanation of their current inability to fight effectively in the air probably involves other and more complex factors than simple attrition.

One of these may be that the Japanese have been forced to concentrate planes and supporting ground units in the South China and Burma areas both for defense against the British thrust into Burma from India and for their own drive in China's Yunnan Province.

If this explanation is true, it can only mean, according to qualified, but unquotable authorities here, that the Japanese Air Force is insufficient to protect all the vital spots where they must expect attack in the months ahead.

Record of Pacific

The record of recent enemy air activity in the South Pacific is high lighted by these facts:

Since the great air-sea battle of mid-November, the Japanese have bombed the American airfield on Guadalcanal only about four times and then only with lone planes. Previously there had been daily raids in force and frequent night attacks.

At Munda, on New Georgia Island, the Japanese built an air base to counter our force at Guadalcanal. American planes began attacking it about three weeks ago just when it was ready for use and when greatest damage could be done. The Japanese lost 30 planes at Munda, according to official Navy reports, and we lost two, so far as has been announced. In the last reported attack there, 14 enemy planes were shot down and 10 were destroyed on the ground while no American planes were lost.

Following up the raids on Munda, Flying Fortresses struck at the major Japanese base at Rabaul, New Britain. A Japanese fighter force took to the air but did not attack.

Those are the high spots of recent air combat in the South Pacific. They are not without parallel in fighting far to the north—for Japan's weak air force at Kiska in the Aleutian Islands was wiped out last fall after about three months of vain resistance to American bombers and fighters.

Pilots Are Inferior

Marine officers back from Guadalcanal report that the Japanese pilots encountered there in the past few weeks are inferior fighters. They characterize them as being generally third-raters.

Japanese planes likewise seem to have been proved entirely inferior to American types. The Zero, with all its highly touted maneuverability, simply cannot stand up in combat with American planes.

Another element reported to contribute to the weakness of Japan in the air is its inflexibility of tactics. American fighter-plane methods have been modified in accordance with actual combat experience. The Japanese always fight the same way and their vulnerable points are, therefore, well known.

A year ago Japanese airmen had it all their own way in the Southwest Pacific. Then Gen. Douglas MacArthur's pilots began giving them a drubbing over Northern Australia and they got the worst of it from American naval airmen in the battles in and around the Coral Sea.

Aerial Turning Point

But it was the Battle of Midway last June—the greatest sea-air battle of the war so far—that really started them down hill. For there they lost four carriers and hundreds of pilots and planes. Since Midway their plane and pilot losses have mounted steadily and their effectiveness in battle has steadily declined.

Conservative authorities said the Japanese may have decided to try to build some new and better types of planes, causing a lag in their current production while they retool and get new models going. They may be saving a large portion of their force, just as they seem to be saving their main naval strength, for home defense.

But on the other hand, these authorities said, it is possible that the Japanese are losing the air war in the Pacific, and losing it fast, simply because they can't keep up the pace our own military and naval forces have set.

Hitler Shifts Several Envoys To Steady Diplomatic Front

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—Hitler is carrying out sweeping changes in Germany's diplomatic representation abroad, the German Radio announced, and has called home ambassadors and ministers to Spain, Japan, and Sweden.

"Within the ambit of a general retirement of German diplomatic representatives, the Führer, acting upon the suggestion made by German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, has recalled Eberhard von Stohrer, German Ambassador to Madrid, Gen. Eugen Ott, German Ambassador to Tokyo, and Prince Viktor zu Wied, German Minister to Stockholm, as of Jan. 1," the radio announcement said.

"They will be given new posts in the German Foreign Office," it added.

The announcement said Hans Adolf von Moltke would take over the Ambassadorship at Madrid.

Stahmer to Tokyo

Heinrich Georg Stahmer, former special envoy to Tokyo and now German Ambassador to Japan's puppet Chinese regime at Nanking, is being sent to Tokyo, it continued, and Dr. Hans Thomsen, former Counsellor to the German Embassy at Washington, is to take over the German diplomatic representation at Stockholm.

Minister Erich Kordt, attached to the German Embassy in Tokyo, will act as Charge d'Affaires at Nanking until a new ambassador can be appointed.

Herr Stahmer, who is reported to have played a behind-the-scenes role in the negotiation of the German-Italian-Japanese pact of alliance, is being sent to Japan apparently to strengthen the ties between Berlin and Tokyo at a time when those ties appear to be loosening.

Recent French dispatches from Turkey told of the departure from Berlin of the Japanese liaison commission which had been maintained to dovetail Axis strategy and apparently to act as the Japanese High Command's eyes and ears in Germany.

The dispatches said the commission was returning home by way of Russia, and observers suggested that in view of German reverses in Russia and North Africa that the Japanese were less eager to co-ordinate their strategy with that of the Axis than before.

Pressure on Spain

Herr von Moltke's record, too, would seem to indicate that he is being sent to Madrid at a time when Hitler is anxious either to tighten the slipping bonds with Gen. Francisco Franco or of increasing his pressure there.

Herr Moltke was the chief negotiator of the Polish-German nonaggression pact in 1934, a pact which was broken by Hitler in 1939. Her von Moltke stayed on in Warsaw as ambassador until the outbreak of the war.

General Franco recently declared his neutrality in the war, even going to the extent, it is reported, of announcing to Allied and Axis representatives that, if invaded, Spain will join the opposite side.

General Franco replaced his ardently pro-Axis brother-in-law, Ramo Serrano Suñer, as Foreign Minister a few months ago and also changed his ambassador in Berlin.

The change in Stockholm follows rumors that Germany was considering increasing pressure on Sweden.

Waacs Allowed to Enter Highest Army School

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Jan. 2 (AP)—Women are to be admitted to the Army's highest school for the first time in this post's history.

At the next course of the Command and General Staff School, beginning Feb. 6, officers from the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps will enter the service of supply staff classes, said Maj. Gen. Karl Truesdell, Commandant.

British Output and Spending Soar

LONDON, Jan. 4 (CP)—War-essential production still is increasing in Great Britain as the country enters 1943, and so is government expenditure, but unemployment has been reduced to an all-time low of less than 100,000, and further increases in output necessitate transfers of labor from one sector of the national economy to another.

Big efforts in agriculture and civilian industry are dwarfed by comparison with the economic war effort proper which extends from the equipment of the services to the mining of coal.

The statistical mirror gives an undistorted reflection of these developments, thanks to the virtual stability of prices. The cost of living index is still at 122, as it was 12 months ago, while the price of food declined from 107.1 to 105.2. The wholesale prices advanced by less than 4 per cent during 1942, and rents, fares, interest rates, and fees for services of all kinds have been held down, even though advances have not been altogether avoided.

Some Money Hard to Spend

Nevertheless it may be assumed that the increase in retail sales values—in September by 2, in October by 9 per cent over 1941—largely reflects occasional price changes. Since rationing and supply difficulties kept consumers from spending their income on goods for their present enjoyment, it may be asked how those who find themselves in possession of unwonted earnings spend their money.

Taxation has swept away a large percentage; from April 1 to Dec. 5 income tax receipts rose from £291,000,0000 to £355,000,000 and excess profits tax revenue from £157,000,00 to £228,00,000. Customs and excise, which include the purchase tax yielded £608,000,000 against £473,000,000, and the Canadian Government contribution appears, for the first time, with £209,000,000 or fully one-eighth of the total ordinary revenue.

Government expenditure from April 1 to Dec. 5 was £3,660,000,000 compared with £3,143,000,000 in 1941. Since ordinary revenue brought in £1,608,000,000 against £1,104,000,000, more than half the expenditure has to be covered by other means. The sale of national savings certificates, defense savings and war bonds had reached £2,825,000,000 by the beginning of December, an increase of £1,470,000,000 over the corresponding date of 1941.

"Small savings" alone increased by £587,000,000 net in the year ended Nov. 17. The floating debt advanced by more than £500,000,000.

The increase in the number of income earners, changed money habits, and higher prices led to a swelling of money requirements. The note circulation rose by another £160,000,000 during 1942, and the deposits with clearing banks advanced by £250,000,000 (in November to October).

3 P. C. Interest Limit

Naturally these figures have increased the always latent fear of inflation but under a cheap-money policy the main stimulus for long-term investments — substantially higher interest — is lacking. The normal investor receives 3 per cent for long-term investments in government stock, while day-to-day loans cost 1 per cent.

Investment trends have been on the whole satisfactory during the past year. The "quality" of the new savings has improved in that a larger part of them really originated with genuine savers.

Lately a rise has been observed in the prices of other investments. The prices of houses are naturally higher than they were during the air raids. Industrial shares have improved greatly since the autumn; an index of typical ordinary shares records a rise of 12 per cent over the year (most of it in September-November), while fixed-interest securities rose on an average by 1.3 per cent.

Internationally Great Britain's financial position has changed fundamentally as a result of the war. Not only have British-held debt titles of dominions, India, and colonies been repatriated, but sterling funds are being built up by foreign owners in London, and the national expenditure would, of course, be far larger than it is were it not for lease-lend supplies from the United States. Responsible economists realize that Great Britain is changing from a lender to a debtor nation and that maintenance of a satisfactory balance of payments after the war will require a far larger productive effort by the whole community than before the war, as well as an understanding with overseas countries on the principles of trade.

Women in Plants Near Total of Men

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 4

The Office of War Information says that employment of women in British war production and essential civilian services is growing to the point where women workers will soon equal the number of men.

More than 40 per cent of all British war production workers are women, OWI said. Aircraft plants have particularly large forces of women, with 100 per cent of the welding, detail fitting and sub-assembly done by them. In one plant, 90 per cent of the riveters are women.

Out of approximately 639,000 employees on British railroads, 105,000 are women, the report said.

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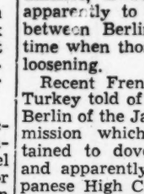

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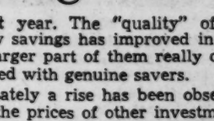

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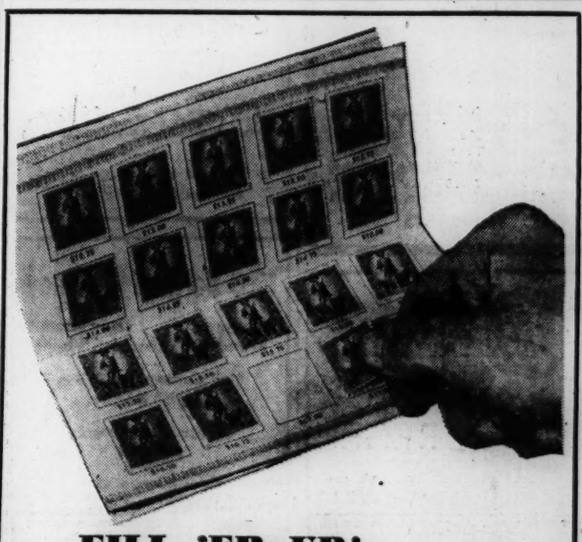

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British Link Coal and Military Fronts

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 4—The British drive to bridge the gap between coal consumption and production is proving a salient feature of the home front this winter.

Efforts to step up production and curb consumption are resulting in unprecedented steps, some of which besides being necessary for winning the war seem certain to lead to a more effective postwar coal industry, better working conditions for coal hewers, and far-reaching changes for coal users.

Among innovations are:

1. An American expert, Mr. Harold R. Wheeler of Pittsburgh, is advising the British Fuel Ministry after first-hand inspection of coal mines here.

2. Introduction of American coal surface machinery which is soon to be on a big scale.

3. Launching of a £1,000,000 research scheme to develop uses of coal and make domestic consumption more efficient and economical.

National Coal Board

4. Appointment of a national coal board, including two women members, to plan coal production.

5. Taking over by the Government under wartime powers of the first coal company to be nationalized because it is held not to have been producing sufficient coal.

6. Payment of first bonuses to 230,000 miners under the new scheme which sets a competitive target for each of the coal-mining districts.

7. Decision to draft 15,000 young men into coal mining, beginning this month, on the grounds that service on the coal front line is as important as the battle front line.

8. Drastic new cuts in coal supplies to domestic users with penalties up to £100 and even imprisonment for excessive consumption.

Modern Machinery Needed

The American expert has startled the British into realization of how backward their coal-producing methods are by declaring that the output could be increased six times by modern machinery such as has been developed in the United States in the past three years.

In Britain, Mr. Wheeler says, a miner produces about a ton and a half in a shift while in the United States the average is eight tons and even rises to 20 tons in some pits.

Miners here are appreciative of Mr. Wheeler's advice as he once worked at a coal face himself. But the necessary power loaders have to be manufactured and shipped. The United States is understood here to be ready to forgo some of its own machinery so Britain may start in earnest early in the new year to re-equip 200 pits.

At the same time Mr. Wheeler found that British miners could have made a bigger effort which confirms other indications that requisite urgency is still lacking in some pits.

A Third Earn Bonuses

The 230,000 miners who earned bonuses for higher production last month represent only about one third of the total employed in the coal industry. Twelve districts were above the target set, but 12 were below. Monthly output has increased 2,000 tons weekly compared to the previous month.

Thus while congratulations are being sent out in some districts, in others there are new calls for better work.

But by no means does all the fault lie with the miners as is shown by the Government's compulsory acquisition of all shares of the Clifton colliery near Nottingham. Shares will be vested in nominees of the Fuel Ministry, which will have complete and effective control over the undertaking. The question of how many other companies will be taken over is a topic of interest here.

Small Raises in Prices

Pointers are seen by some in the increase last week in coal prices by 1s. a ton. The prices now range from 64s. to 84s. a ton.

This step has been taken contrary to the Government's policy of stabilizing prices, but according to the Fuel Minister, Mr. Gwilym Lloyd George, one necessity is to maintain the companies' credit balances at a level required for efficiency.

The question is asked: "How many individual coal companies will be able to afford the new equipment envisaged in the latest suggestion by Mr. Wheeler for modernization of the British coal industry."

Whatever lines it takes, the future of the coal industry looks brighter here in the light of efforts now under way. A fund of £1,000,000 for coal research over a five-year period will be contributed by the Government, by the coal industry itself, and by manufacturers of coal using plant and equipment.

Sir Evans Williams, the coal owners, President and President of the British Coal Utilization Research Association, has called it the biggest plan of its kind ever undertaken.

'Blowout' in U. S., British Court Offense

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London, Jan. 4

A current United States magazine has supplied a light note to what is a serious predicament for motorists who still have tyres in Britain.

Asked if his rubber is worn, an American replied: "Yes, the air is beginning to show through."

But this is a court offense in Britain. Motorists using tyres on which the fabric shows through are liable to a fine of £500.

Pendergast Contempt Ruling Reversed by Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Supreme Court reversed today the conviction of Thomas J. Pendergast, former Democratic political boss at Kansas City, Mo., and two others on a charge of criminal contempt of court in connection with Missouri's $10,000,000 fire insurance settlement.

Associate Justice William Orville Douglas delivered the 6-to-1 opinion, which also applied to Robert Emmett O'Malley, former Missouri Superintendent of Insurance, and A. L. McCormack, St. Louis, Mo., insurance agent.

Associate Justice Robert H. Jackson dissented and Associate Justice Frank Murphy did not participate.

They were accused of "fraudulently foisting upon" a three-judge Federal Court at Kansas City "a corrupt settlement of insurance rate litigation, procured through bribery of the Missouri Superintendent of Insurance."

Slate Cleared

The reversal of the contempt conviction cleared the slate for Pendergast and O'Malley after a chain of prosecutions began by the Federal Government with the indictment of the two on April 7, 1939 for income-tax evasion.

Both pleaded guilty to that charge and served prison sentences.

Neither had served any time on the criminal contempt conviction.

Validity of the conviction was challenged on the ground that the allaged activities did not take place "in the presence of the court or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice." This was necessary, it was contended, before the judges could punish summarily for contempt without the formality of an indictment and jury trial.

Douglas Finding

"We are forced to conclude," Mr. Justice Douglas said, "hhat any contempt committed occurred not later than Feb. 1, 1936, when the court ordered the distribution of the impounded funds. It was therefore barred by the statute of limitations."

"The facts that the scheme was fraudulent and corrutly upstructed the administration of justice," the opinion added, "does not enlarge the limited power to punish for contempt. It merely means that if petitioners can be punished, it must be through the ordinary channels of criminal prosecutions under the criminal code."

This would require an indictment and jury trial.

Mr. Justice Jackson said he could not agree "with the court's conclusion tha this contempt expired with the setting sun and the statute of limitation then began its work of immunizing these defendants."

Pendergast and O'Malley were sentenced by the three-judge court to two years' imprisonment. McCormack was given probation for two years.

Among other actione today, the court:

Held constitutional in a unanimous opinion by Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone the 1940-41 California marketing program for raisins which regulated sales in an effort to stabilize prices.

Ruled in a 7-to-0 decision that a Federal Government's unrecorded lien for estate taxes has precedence over liens obtainel by the holder of mortgages and over liens for unpaid state and local real estate taxes.

Flag Salute

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Supreme Court agreed today to review a decision holding that school children could not constitutionally be required to salute the American Flag if they had religious scruples against such action.

In a 1940 decision, the Court ruled that a flag-salute requirement was not an unconstitutional infringement of religious freedom. Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone dissented at that time and Associate Justices Hugo L. Black, Robert O. Douglas and Frank Murphy, who then voted with the majority, have since said they thought the case was "wrongly decided."

The litigation acted on today, filed by the West Virginia State Board of Educatoin, gave the court an opportunity to reconsider its 1940 opinion, involving the Minersville, Pa., school district.

Indictments Expected In Sedition Case

Continued from Page 1

detail to which he objected, but Mr. Wheeler has thus far refrained from doing so.

Senator Wheeler made a speech against the foreign policy of the Administration under auspices of the America First Committee, Oct. 2, 1941, and it has subsequently been disclosed that Franz K. Ferenz, an alleged German secret agent in this country, helped publicize the meeting.

Persons Questioned

Among those recently questioned by the grand jury in addition to the 18 now indicted are:

George E. Deatherage, organizer of the Knights of the White Camellia, who is charged with having advocated seizing the Government by force.

F. W. Clark and Mrs. Lois de Lafayette Washburn, supporters of William Dudley Pelley's Silver Shirts. Mr. Pelley has been indicted.

Employees of the newspaper, New York Enquirer, published by William Griffin, indicted last July.

Guenthe Hansen Sturm, official of the Romanoff Caviar Company, who produced cancelled checks by which he is said to have paid $3,100 to Representative Hamilton Fish, (R) of New York, in 1939.

Giving testimony also was Warren Olney, California Assistant Attorney General, who convicted Franz K. Ferenz and eight others of violating the State's Subversive Organizations Oct.

Lean in Food Staples, San Francisco Speaks

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 4 (AP)—San Francisco, without meat for three days, and its grocers' shelves virtually barren, appealed to the Federal Government today for assistance.

Meat—beef, pork, veal, lamb—practically vanished from butcher shops New Year's eve. There has been none at all since early Saturday and will be none, butchers said, until Tuesday, and then only a scant supply, far under the expected demand.

Award Winner

Peter E. Kraght

Senior meteorologist of American Airlines, Inc., who received a $250 award from the Air Transport Association for original research in meteorology.

Research Award To Meteorologist

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Peter E. Kraght, senior meteorologist for American Airlines, Inc., has been awarded the $250 first prize given by the Air Transport Association of America for weather research which enables the more efficient scheduling of airplane flights on the northeast coast of the United States.

The A. T. A. prize is awarded annually to the airline employee who contributes the best original research on the practical application of some phase of operations work. It is open to any airline employee, with the exception of supervisory personnel, in operations.

Mr. Kraght's paper—entitled "Sea-Breeze Status of Long Island"—developed his observations that low clouds which gather on the northeast coast of the United States, especially those which come up so quickly on Long Island, usually occurred first some distances inland. The clouds do not, as was previously assumed, form along the shore.

Battleship Defeats Big Air Attack

Continued from Page 1

plane from which it came. The second was the dive-bomber whose bomb hit the forward turret.

To blue water sailors this is a new lease on life. It means that their faith in the heavy battleship has been vindicated because they have been able to arm one sufficiently to turn back the type of air attack which many aviators have long said was certain to succeed.

Here, as its skipper, Capt. Thomas Leigh Gatch, told them, are the details of these historic encounters in which a battleship which could consume cruisers as calmly as a French gourmet eating snails could also take what older battleships took at Pearl Harbor and the Prince of Wales took off Singapore—and come out sound and safe.

On the morning of Oct. 26 the nameless battleship was escorting an American aircraft carrier in a force sallying out to meet three Japanese aircraft carriers coming toward the Solomons. Enemy planes appeared headed for the carrier, but as soon as they spotted the battleship shifted and concentrated almost exclusively on her. Captain Gatch reported:

"The first attack lasted from 11:12 to 11:20. There were 20 enemy dive bombers. All were shot down."

Thirty minutes later a second wave consisting of both torpedo planes and dive-bombers attacked the battleship. "A curving wall of glowing steel from the great ship met them. Only one, a torpedo plane, did not fall or turn back," the report said.

"It came at the stern of the ship. It appeared that millions of tracer shells went right past that plane. They struck just before the pilot released his torpedo. The plane was jarred out of its line of flight and its torpedo was released well up in the air.

"It seemed that the torpedo would drop on the ship, but it passed over the fantail and fell in the sea on the other side aft. The plane's wings were shot off. It struck the water and sank."

One Bomber Got Through

The third attack began at 12:19 and lasted 11 minutes. There were 24 torpedo planes and dive-bombers involved. This time one dive bomber got through. Captain Gatch, standing on a catwalk in front of the armored bridge for better visibility, saw the plane release its bomb and watched it down, hoping it would strike a turret instead of the deck which it would undoubtedly penetrate. It did, and he was badly wounded by a fragment.

But three weeks later both he and his ship were in condition for the Nov. 14 action in which American forces deliberately entered a Japanese trap which had been laid for American light forces. When the trap closed it closed not on cruisers and destroyers but on a line of "batleships," in the plural in the Navy's account.

Captain Gatch's battleship headed into Windy Gulch and soon found what it was looking for, a column of one large and two small Japanese cruisers. The cruisers were sunk before they were even within range of the battleship. Next a destroyer or light cruiser was sighted. After three salvos from the battleship's gib guns her bow was seen to rise to 45 degrees and she went down by the stern.

The American column then steamed by the northern end of Savo Island and turned south into a narrow channel. Near the southern end of the island they encountered Japanese destroyers, cruisers and battleships.

In that action no one seems to know what damage was done to the enemy. Captain Gatch's ship was receiving some attention from a Japanese battleship "until the U. S. battleships ahead silenced it." One hit was made on his own ship by a Japanese cruiser shell which started a fire on the conning tower.

That action soon ended, probably with the sinking of most of the Japanese ships involved. Out of it came at least one new American battleship which had proven in this succession of actions of both orthodox and modern aerial types that its designers had done well in foreseeing the needs of modern naval warfare.

Grant Signed Commission Of Littlefield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Capt. Charles Webster Littlefield, Supply Corps, U. S. N., retired, who passed on in Paris Saturday, according to word received here, was forced to remain in the French Capital when France capitulated.

Captain Littlefield had made his home in Paris since 1930. His wife remained with him in spite of almost daily threats of internment until the United States Embassy in Vichy insisted upon her return to the United States in October of 1941.

Captain Littlefield was commissioned an assistant paymaster on the sloop Wabash, receiving ship at the Boston Navy Yard, by President Ulysses S. Grant in 1876. He was born in Amesbury, Mass., a son of Charles R. and Sarah Foss Littlefield, and was a descendant of Sir Edmund Littlefield, who settled in York County, Maine, in 1600

Captain Littlefield retired from the Navy in 1910, but when the United States entered World War I he returned to active service, and for two years was disbursing officer of the Third Naval District with headquarters in New York.

18-45 Group Must Carry 'Class' Card

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—All men in the 18-45 age group who have been subject to Selective Service registration for six months must carry draft classification cards starting Feb. 1.

Failure to carry both classification and registration cards would subject the offender to possible penalties totaling five years' imprisonment and a $10,000 fine.

Selective Service said the action was directed against men "believed to be delinquent by reason of failure to keep in touch with local boards as required." Most delinquencies, the service reported, were believed "due to negligence or lack of understanding of selective service requirements."

Local boards were instructed to mail notices to delinquent registrants immediately and to notify Federal district attorneys of those who failed to "comply with their obligations during January."

British Cabinet Shifts Accent Urgency of Postwar Planning

LONDON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill has completed his shakeup of Government posts with new offices for two peers.

The Duke of Devonshire was made Parliamentary Undersecretary for Colonies, which post Harold Macmillan, who is married to the Duke of Devonshire's sister, left on Wednesday to become Minister Resident in North Africa.

The Earl of Munster was moved into the Duke of Devonshire's place as Parliamentary Undersecretary for India and Burma.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Jan. 4—A greater sense of urgency regarding postwar planning is the welcome interpretation put here on certain Cabinet changes announced last week.

The outstanding change, perhaps, is the one involving Socialist Attorney Sir William Jowitt, who already was in charge of postwar planning. Sir William is now relieved of the sinecure post of Paymaster General and given the role of Minister Without Portfolio, with readier access to the War Cabinet.

W. S. Morrison, an able and conservative Scotsman, is to take the proposed new post of Minister of Town and Country Planning. He will be termed Minister Designate until the necessary legislation has been passed to put into effect this new Ministry, which will co-ordinate all interests concerned with the physical rebuilding of Britain.

New Paymaster General

But perhaps the most intriguing new Cabinet appointment is that of Lord Cherwell to the vacant job of Paymaster General. Lord Cherwell is none other than the former Prof. Fredericka Lindemann, mysterious natural scientist who has been perhaps the closest adviser of Prime Minister Winston Churchill since the war started.

Lord Cherwell has earned the name of the "Premier's statistical watchdog." It is he who has long been one of the chief sources of Mr. Churchill's unexcelled grasp of the European situation, for, educated in Germany, he made himself one of the greatest authorities on German rearmament since World War I.

The mystery surrounding Professor Lindemann has been due largely to his not being a public figure.

Steppingstone in Ministry

Some of the other new appointments are of lesser immediate consequence, but they mark further progress for several new hopes of the Conservative Party. One of these—Ralph Assheton—becomes Secretary of the Treasury, which is regarded as a steppingstone to higher ministerial rank.

Capt. Harry F. C. Crookshank, another younger Conservative hope, gets promotion to Postmaster General.

Coincident with the new Government appointments is the Cabinet decision of rar-reaching importance for the rebuilding of Britain. This decision is to strengthen the influence and standing of the Royal Fine Art Commission. It is intended that no building of importance may in future be pulled down in Britain nor a new building erected without consultation with this commission—a private independent body including the leading architects in the country.

Ickes Says Unified Authority Needed to Solve Fuel Crisis

Continued from Page 1

date as far as Norris City, Ill., will be in operation Feb. 1. Request for steel for a second is now before the WPB and Mr. Ickes revealed for the first time today that he may soon recommend a third to take care of overseas requirements which he described as "greatly accelerated" and "very large indeed."

Even with the pipeline program, Mr. Ickes said, he did not feel warranted in "hoping for a relaxation in gasoline for the East Coast" and could see the possibility of only a "very small relaxation in fuel oil," if any.

Mr. Ickes reviewed for the committee his three-months negotiations at trying to get John L. Lewis's United Mine Workers to come to an agreement with coal-mine operators that would put them on a six-day week. He said he had been writing "stern letters" and warned, "If they don't get together pretty soon, the public will have to be told about it."

Breakdown of "antique" freight cars, floods, colder-than-usual temperatures, and increased overseas demands were given as the reason behind the new fuel-oil cuts. Mr. Ickes again refused to discuss the reasons behind the recent gasoline card "holiday," shifting the responsibility to his assistant, Ralph K. Davies, and to Mr. Henderson.

Discussing the tight kerosene situation in Boston, Mr. Ickes attributed it to hoarding, badly planned deliveries, and use of cook stoves to heat houses. Stocks of kerosene in Boston were 20 per cent larger than usual at the outset of winter, he said.

Waves' Success Moves Navy To Expand at Least 50 P. C.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Navy said Jan. 2 the Waves, its women's auxiliary branch, would be at least 50 per cent larger than the previously announced total of 25,000 members and that a nationwide recruiting campaign already was under way.

"Monthly recruiting quotas for the naval districts already have been raised 35 per cent," a statement said, adding that "the recruiting drive has already started in the 36 district and regional offices of procurement, and will soon be augmented through the use of posters, pamphlets and radio programs."

The Navy stated the expansion of the Waves had been decided upon because of "the highly successful replacement of men with women which has already taken place in every bureau of the Navy Department and every naval district."

Officers in charge of shore establishments, it was said, are requesting more and more uniformed women for assignment in their offices. They want both commissioned officers and enlisted women.

The recruiting campaign now under way is designed to raise volunteers not only for the Women's Naval Reserve, but also for the Spars, the Women's Reserve for the Coast Guard.

Two previously announced modifications in qualifications permit women with more limited educations to join and provide that married women may enlist.

The educational qualification provides that women with only two years of high school or business education may enlist if they are between 20 and 36. For prospective officers, the age limits are 20 and 50 years and in general a college degree is required, although some are accepted who have two years of college training plus business experience.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Alabama

Birmingham: Sixth Avenue Presbyterian Church, 8 p. m., Jan. 14
Selma: Dallas County Court House Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 12.

California

Bakersfield: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.
Eureka: Church Edifice, Eleventh and H Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 12.
Fresno: First Church Auditorium, Calaveras at N Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 12.
Glendale (First Church): Church Edifice, 500 South Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 12.
Los Angeles (Tenth Church): Church Edifice, 936 West Forty-ninth Street, 3 p. m., Jan. 10
Los Angeles (Twenty-ninth Church, Colored): Church Edifice, 1316 East Forty-sixth Street, 3 p. m. Jan. 10.
Oakland (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 2323 Harrison Boulevard, 8 p. m., Jan. 15. Radiocast Station KRE, 1400 kilocycles.
Redding: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.
San Fernando: Methodist Recreation Hall, 7 p. m., Jan. 10.
San Pedro (Seventh Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 1010 South Cabrillo Avenue, 3 p. m., Jan. 10.
South Pasadena: Church Auditorium, 1524 Fremont Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 11.
Van Nuys (auspices Twelfth, Twenty-first, and Thirty-sixth Churches): La Reina Theater, 14662 Ventura Boulevard, 12 m., Jan. 11.
Venice (Twentieth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 132 Brooks Avenue, 3 p. m., Jan. 10.
Visalia: Montgomery Auditorium, Visalia High School, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

Florida

Jacksonville Beach: Fletcher High School, 3 p. m., Jan. 10.

Idaho

Boise: High School Auditorium, 2:30 p. m., Jan. 10.

Indiana

Evansville: Church Edifice, 212 Mulberry Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 15.

Kansas

Salina: Church Edifice, Mulberry and Eighth Streets, 8 p. m., Jan. 11

Kentucky

Louisville (Second Church): Louisville Memorial Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 10.

Maryland

Baltimore (First Church): Lyric Theater, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 12.

Massachusetts

North Attleboro (First Church, Attleboro): North Attleboro School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 10.
West Springfield (auspices First Church, Springfield): Senior High School, West Springfield High School, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 11.

Michigan

Dearborn: Fordson High School, Ford Road near Schaefer Road, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.
Detroit (First Church): Church Edifice, Cass and Hancock Avenues, 8 p. m., Jan. 15.
Detroit (Second Church): Church Edifice, 147 East Grand Boulevard, near Jefferson Avenue, 3 p. m., Jan. 10.

Minnesota

St. Paul (Second Church): St. Paul Auditorium Theater, Fifth Street, 3:30 p. m., Jan. 10.

Mississippi

Columbus: Franklin Academy Auditorium, Third Avenue North and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 15.

Missouri

Kansas City (Second Church): Church edifice, 3039 Troost Avenue, 8 p. m., Jan. 12.
Kansas City (Sixth Church): Church Edifice, Wornall Road and Sixty-sixth Street Terrace, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.
St. Louis (First Church): Church Auditorium, 5000 Westminster Place, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.

Montana

Billings: Church Edifice, Burlington Avenue and Division Street, 8 p. m. Jan. 12.

New Jersey

Orange: Church Edifice, 24 Cleveland Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 15.
Palmyra (auspices First Church, Riverton): Broadway Theater, 3 p. m., Jan. 10.
Rutherford: Rutherford Senior High School, 54 Elliott Place, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 15.

New York

Lynbrook: Lynbrook High School, Union Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Jan. 14.
New York (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 39 West One Hundred and Ninetieth Street at Grand Avenue, 3 p. m., Jan. 10. Radiocast Station WQXR, 1560 kilocycles.

Ohio

Canton: Timken Vocational High School Auditorium, Tuscarawas Street West and McKinley Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 11.
Cleveland (Fourth Church): Church Auditorium, 1931 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.
Columbus (First Church): Memorial Hall, East Broad Street, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 12.
Lakewood: Church Edifice, 15422 Detroit Avenue, 8 p. m., January 15.
Toledo (Joint lecture): Macomber Vocational High School, 3 p. m., January 10.

Pennsylvania

Meadville: Meadville High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 12.
Wilkinsburg: Rowland Theater, 3:15 p. m., Jan. 10.

Texas

Houston (First Church): Music Hall, Sam Houston Coliseum, 3 p. m., Jan 10.

Virginia

Richmond: Thomas Jefferson High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., Jan 10

Washington

Pullman: Methodist Church, 8 p. m., Jan. 14.
Spokane (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, 8 p. m., Jan. 15

West Virginia

Morgantown: High School Auditorium, Wilson Avenue, Jan. 8.
Wheeling: Church Edifice, Fourteenth and Jacob Streets, 8:15 p. m., Jan. 11.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts
10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on Jan. 17, 31; Feb. 7, 21; Mar. 7, 21.

Eastern States

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 1480kc, on Jan. 17; Feb. 7, 21; Mar. 7, 21.

New York

New York—Eleventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Jan. 17.
Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on Jan. 17; Feb. 7, 21; Mar. 7, 21.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on Feb. 28.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Jan. 17; Feb. 7, 21; Mar. 7, 21

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1230kc, on Jan. 17, 31; Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on Feb. 7, Mar. 7.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on Jan. 17, 31; Feb. 7, 21; March 7, 21.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Jan. 10, 24; Feb. 7, 21; Mar. 7, 21.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on Jan. 17; Feb. 21; March 21

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Current Art Exhibitions in Boston—News of the Screen and the Stage

Institute of Modern Art Shows Work of American Negroes

By Dorothy Adlow

The Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street, in partnership with the Smith College Museum of Art, is presenting an exhibition of pictures and sculptures by Negro artists for the month of January. Exhibits have been assembled from various regions of the United States. The works show characteristic tendencies and the breadth of scope of Negro artists working in this land today. Some of them are now in the armed forces; some are teachers; some are self-taught painters whose talents have been recognized. It is a bright and eventful and provocative exhibition, familiarizing us with the skill of an important segment of the American population.

The Negro has been a factor in modern culture; active, as is manifest in the Institute exhibition; passive, as is obvious in his influence upon popular music, dance, primitive decorative art. The sophisticates of the Parisian advance guard looked humbly and enthusiastically to Negro sources for inspiration and refreshment. The African designer had shown discernment of basic aesthetic values, a capacity to distill the essence of form from superficial elaborations and accessories.

It is likely that the Negro, like the Mexican, was guided to the riches of his own native cultural tradition through the roundabout route of Paris. Indeed, there is material in this exhibition to show the Negro artist of a few decades ago painting after the mode prevailing among his white fellow citizens. However, the soft and allusive and nonrhythmic tendencies of Impressionism are alien to the Negro temperament, if we are to judge by the articulation of present-day painters and sculptors who show in common, even amidst divergent and individualistic traits, a pronounced flair for rhythm, for well-defined delineation, for pageant-like color, for dramatics and spectacle.

* * *

The Negro artist responds to his schooling as he does to his environmental experience. In recent years he has become more observant of folk-ways, more appreciative of local environment. Like the white artist he has sought and found beauty at home, amidst familiar scenes. Sometimes he limns what he sees clearly and reportorially, sometimes he transforms facts into fancy. He performs with vividness and alacrity, distorts, exaggerates, conventionalizes.

His excesses in style do not surprise us, for the odd and grotesque has become the usual and typical among all modern artists. What is most worthy of notice is the utter lack of reticence, the courageous singing forth. The contours are resilient, the figures buoyant, the patterns striking in their rhythmic sequences.

The underlying pathos io not peculiar to the Negro race; it is a mood which has held all modern artists in its grip. If anything, these painters have sought a counterfoil to gloom, through color, movement and exciting narrative.

The talents of self-taught Horace Pippin have already been recognized, for we have inclined in recent years towards the popular and amateurish and intuitive manifestations in art. His "Christ Before Pilate" is painted with the brilliant color of an Italian primitive. "West Chester" cointains those miniature details that are so efficiently and charmingly handled by the unschooled painter. "The Buffalo Hunt" exploits the expressiveness of blacks and whites in a manner that would be the envy of a professional painter.

* * *

Two gouaches by Jacob Lawrence reveal those indefinable and unpredictable qualities of taste and fancy that are not peculiar to race or to learning. In "Harlem," Mr. Lawrence finds majestic beauty, deep gem-like colors, there amidst the tenements. He is a modern Fra Angelico.

"Southern Landscape," by Eldzier Cortor, painted in gesso, exemplifies a contemporary baroque to which many young painters of today are devoted. They seem to protest aganst primitive, rigid, symmetry, and they compensate for the self-imposed limitations of their fellow craftsmen by undulating contours, elongating, twisting, stretching and contorting. There are several pictures at the Institute such as those by Charles Davis of Illinois, Fred Flemister of Georgia, Albert Wells of North Carolina, in which these excesses of sophisticated practice are manifest. Lines bend and sway, emphatic contrasts and counterthrusts are promoted. There is discernible a good deal of the surface polish and suave textural handling that has also been cultivated in recent times.

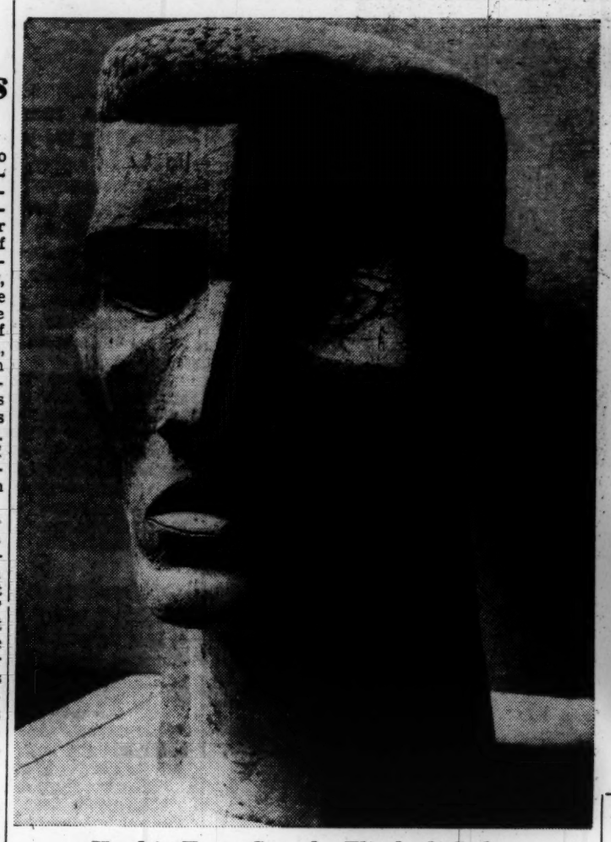
"Masks," by Malvin Gray Johnson of North Carolina, shows an obvious attempt to link up with African forebears. This artist has been called by Alain Locke the first Negro Modernist. "Cutting Corn," by James A. Porter, professor at Howard University, recalls the style of the Frenchman, Dunoyer de Ségonzac. Charles Seebree's "Still-Life" is related to the abstract painters of Paris. Charles White's compositions show a mixture of cubist and surrealist elements.

* * *

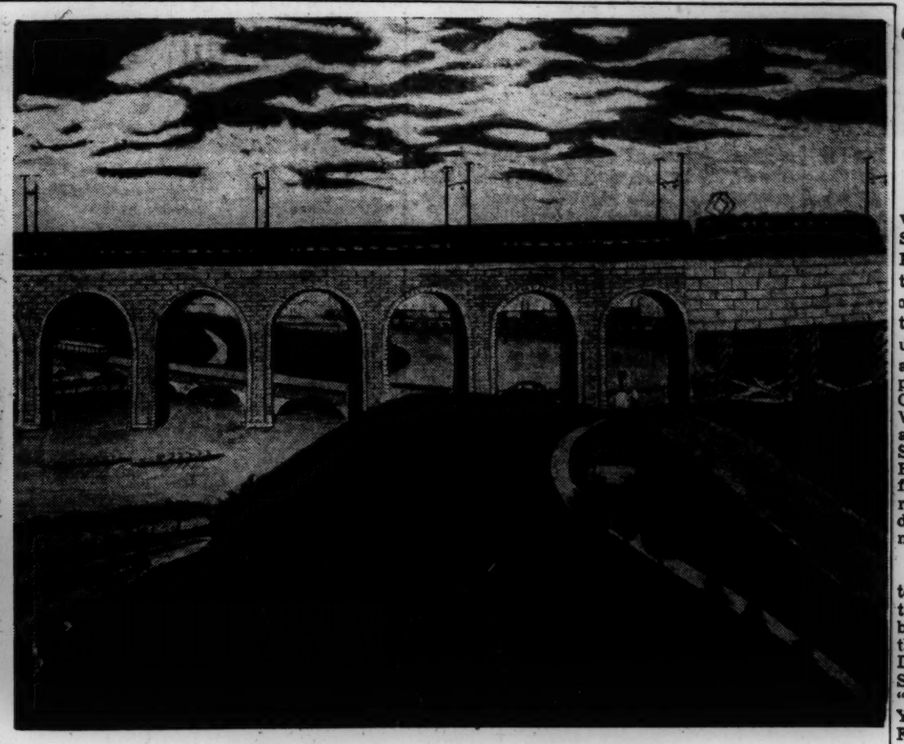
The sculpture carries on into the various paths of modern pursuit. Some model softly and impressionistically; some with ascetic stylizations. William Artis shows the skilled potter turning to portraiture with emphasis upon decorative traits. Richmond Barthe is a very sensitive modeler, reminiscent of Kolbe. Elizabeth Catlett does radical things with design in convex and concave planes. Sargent Johnson makes a handsome mask of beaten copper, and a charming portrait of a child from porcelain.

Allan Crite, Bostonian, is another exhibitor. We are familiar with his descriptive scenes of the South End. Less familiar is his still-life displpayed at the Institute, which shows more interest in form and composition and color modulation than in the human drama.

This exhibition enforces our belief that modern art is not and cannot be a contained regional, or racial, or group expression. Whether we prefer to fit the arts into boundaries and categories or not, the fact remains that there is a free interchange of ideas, a common experience, a standardized mode of life that influences all contemporaries uniformly. Racial or national traditions or local attributes exercise some influence, but they are only contributing factors. In the melting pot of modern art everyone contributes, and from it each takes what best suits his taste.



Head in Terra Cotta by Elizabeth Catlett
In the current exhibition of American Negro art at the Institute of Modern Art.



'Schuylkill River' by George Miller Victory
Painting in the exhibition of American Negro art at the Institute of Modern Art

Enters at Museum

Angna Enters' Greek mime of 12 characters, all interpreted by herself, "Pagan Greece," is to be presented at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, N. Y., on Jan. 25 at 5 p. m., as the opening performance in a five-day symposium on the history of the theater.

'Peasants Going to Work'
Etching by Jean F. Millet now on view at the Boston Public Library

Picture Plans

Paramount will have a busy January with 12 feature pictures in work simultaneously. Three of the films will be holdovers from 1942. They are "Dixie," Technicolor musical, starring Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour, and Marjorie Reynolds, directed by Eddie Sutherland; "So Proudly We Hail," Mark Sandwich's production, starring Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard and Veronica Lake; and "Lady in the Dark," Technicolor musical play, starring Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland, Warner Baxter, and Jon Hall, directed by Mitchell Leisen.

The nine starters will include "Five Graves to Cairo," starring Franchot Tone, Anne Baxter, Akim Tamiroff, and Erich von Stroheim, directed by Billy Wilder; "Riding High," Technicolor musical starring Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell, and Victor Moore, with Gil Lamb and Cass Daley and the Milt and Frank Britton band, directed by George Marshall; "Let's Face It," Broadway musical hit, starring Bob Hope and Eddie Bracken, with Betty Rhodes, Marjorie Reynolds, and Dona Drake, directed by Sidney Lanfield; "Incendiary Blonde," musilal comedy based up the career of Texas Guinan, starring Betty Hutton and Alan Ladd, directed by Lewis Allen; "Hostages," adaptation of Stefan Heym's novel, with William Bendix, directed by Frank Tuttle; "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," starring Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith, and Diana Lynn, directed by Hugh Bennett; "The Good Fellows," from the George S. Kaufman-Herman Mankiewicz play, starring Susan Hayward, James Brown, and Cecil Kellaway, directed by Jo Graham, and "Alaska Highway," a Pine-Thomas production starring Richard Arlen and Jean Parker, directed by Frank McDonald.

* * *

"Shadow Of A Doubt" stars Teresa Wright and Joseph Cotten supported by a cast including Macdonald Carey, Henry Travers, Patricia Collinge, Hume Cronyn, Wallace Ford, Irving Bacon, and Clarence Muse. The screenplay by Thornton Wilder, Sally Benson, and Alma Neville, was produced by Jack N. Skirball.

Plays in Prospect

Ruth Draper—At Jordan Hall with the following programs of character sketches: Friday evening, Jan. 15, "Opening a Bazaar," "A Class in Soul Culture," "Three Women and Mr. Clifford," and "Viva La France"; Saturday afternoon, Jan. 16, "A New York Factory Girl," "A Southern Girl at a Dance," "On the Porch in a Maine Coast Village," "A Children's Party in Philadelphia," and "In a Church in Italy"; Saturday evening, Jan. 16, "Showing the Garden," "Doctors and Diets," "In County Kerry," "Three Generations in a Court of Domestic Relations," and "The Actress."

Ziegfeld Follies—At the Shubert beginning on Monday, Jan. 18, new musical revue starring Milton Berle, Ilona Massey, and Arthur Treacher. John Murray Anderson is directing the production; and Robert Alton, the choregraphy. Ray Henderson and Jack Yellen are writing the music. The cast will include Jack Cole Dancers, Nadine Gae, the Oxfords, Tommy Wonder, the Vikings, the Jansleys, Jerry Bergen, Sue Ryan, and the Rhythmaires. The sponsors are the Messrs. Shubert and Billie Burke in association with Alfred Bloomingdale and Lou Walters.

Light January for Broadway

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Judged by present indications, January will be a slim theatrical month on Broadway. Five new plays will be offered in more or less the following order:

Jan. 7—"Something for the Boys," a musical comedy by Herbert and Dorothy Fields, with music by Cole Porter, starring Ethel Merman, directed by Hassard Short, at the Alvin Theater.

Jan. 11—"Dark Eyes," by Elena Miramova and Eugenie Leontovich, directed by Jed Harris, at a theater to be announced.

Jan. 13—"Nine Girls," by Wilfrid H. Pettitt, directed by Reginald Denham, at the Longacre Theater.

Jan. 20—"Ask My Friend Sandy," by Stanley Young, with Roland Young, directed by Alfred de Liagre, Jr., at the Biltmore Theater.

Week of Jan. 24—"The Patriots," by Sidney Kingsley, directed by Shephard Traube, at the National Theater.

"Three Curtains," the trio of one-act plays by Shaw, Barrie, and Pinero, which Francis Lederer and Gloria Swanson are now presenting in Boston, is going to New York but no date or theater have been announced.

Another possible arrival is "The Wife Takes a Child," by Phoebe and Henry Ephron, which John C. Wilson has withdrawn for rewriting. It opened in Boston Christmas night. There is still also a possibility that Horton Foote's play, "Only the Heart," recently seen at the Provincetown Playhouse, may be transferred uptown.

Off Broadway, Alexander King's "Night Watch in Syria," will open at the Malin Theater on Jan. 4; "Tag, You're It," described as "a feminine counterpart of 'This Is the Army,'" is announced to arrive at the Heckscher Theater on Jan. 13.

Nine new plays opened on Broadway in December. Six of them are still running.

On the Screen

Fritz Lieber has been signed for a leading role in Columbia's "Attack by Night," which co-stars Merle Oberon and Brian Aherne. Added to the cast is Jess Barker, New York stage leading man, who will complete his first film role in "My Client Curley" before reporting to Director Dorothy Arzner. Harry Joe Brown is producing "Attack by Night" from a script based on Elliott Arnold's story about the Commandos.

* * *

"Hitler's Children," screen dramatization based on Gregor Ziemer's novel, "Education For Death," has been made available to the United Nations Week Committee for special preview presentations in a number of theaters in the United States. The following dates have been set: on Tuesday, Jan. 19, at the Keith Memorial, Boston; Century, Rochester; and Paramount, Syracuse; on Wednesday, Jan. 20, at the RKO Palace, Chicago; Allen, Cleveland; RKO Orpheum, Kansas City; Orpheum, New Orleans; KRO Keith's Lowell; RKO Albee, Providence; RKO Capital, Trenton; and RKO Keith's Washington.

The film, produced by Edward A. Golden and directed by Edward Dmytryk, is an expose of the terror inside Germany.

'Spring Again' New England Tour Planned

"Spring Again," the comedy in which Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith are now starring at the Plymouth Theater, will leave Boston Saturday night for a series of one-night stands next week, most of them in New England. The schedule calls for the following performances: Monday night at the Metropolitan in Providence, Tuesday at Clark University at Worcester, Wednesday afternoon and evening at the Court Square Theater in Springfield, Thursday night at Bushnell Memorial Hall in Hartford, Friday night at Klein Memorial Hall in Bridgeport, and Saturday night at the Playhouse in Wilmington, Del.

* * *

A second week has been added to the engagement of "Three Curtains" at the Majestic, carrying the booking until Saturday, Jan. 9. The three short plays—Shaw's "Man of Destiny," Barrie's "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," and Pinero's "Playgoers"—will be taken to New York by Gloria Swanson and Francis Lederer at the conclusion of the Boston visit.

* * *

In New York

"Stars on Ice," the musical ice show at the Center Theater, gave its two hundred and fiftieth performance at the matinee Sunday. More than 750,000 persons have seen the ice show since it opened on July 20.

* * *

A. H. Woods announces that the Wilfrid H. Pettitt melodrama, "This Little Hand," which is currently being tested on the road, will hereafter be known as "Nine Girls." The cast of this all-female melodrama includes Adele Longmire, K. T. Stevens, Barbara Bel Geddes, Mary McCormack, Ruth K. Hill, Maxine Stuart, Irene Dailey, Marilyn Erskine, and Kayo Copeland. Reginald Denham staged the play. The setting is by John Root.

Art Exhibitions

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place Entrance—American Naval Ships illustrated in pen and ink by Augustus J. Robinson. Through Jan. 18.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Exhibition of paintings and sculptures by members. Through Jan. 15.

Grace Horne Gallery, 270 Dartmouth Street—Paintings by Johanna Knudsen; pictures and handicrafts by men in the services. Through Jan. 23.

Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Miscellaneous prints.

The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Books, maunscripts, and drawings by Edward Lear.

Institute of Modern Art, 210 Beacon Street—American Negro artists, paintings and sculpture. Jan. 5-30.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of landscape paintings from the works by Emile Kosa, Jr. Jan. 4-23.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, Cambridge—Chinese paintings and court robes; Chinese jades, crystals and porcelains; Roman coins, monographs of United States Navy. Through Jan. 9.

Isabella Setwart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4; music at 2. Admission free. Children under eight not admitted. Closed national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—9 to 5 daily; 1:30-5:30, Sundays. Special Christmas exhibition with daily concerts of recorded music. Through Jan. 10. Painting of the Virgin and Child in Glory with Saints, by Paolo Veronese (Stone Room, opening Jan. 5). Other recent accessions, including a portrait head in bronze of Associate Justice Louis D. Brandeis, by Eleanor Platt, group of water colors, including two by Turner.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachsetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art, Phillips Academy—Exhibition by photographers of Northern New England. Through Jan. 10.

Lowell—Whistler's Birthplace—Water colors by Glenn G. MacNutt, pictures by Hornby, Parsons, Mulhaupt, Gruppe, Arms, D'Andrea, Abbot, Squire, Papsdorf, and Clancey. Through Jan. 15.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland. Featuring John Barton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—"Spring Again," comedy by Bertram Bloch and Isabel Leighton. Starring Grace George and C. Aubrey Smith. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Majestic—"Three Curtains," a group of three one-act plays. "The Man of Destiny," "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals," and "Playgoers," starring Gloria Swanson and Francis Lederer. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Sundown Kid," 10:25 a. m., 1, 3:35, 6:20, 8:55. "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders. 11:20 a. m., 1:55, 4:30, 7:15, 9:30.

Esquire—"My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russel, Brian Aherne. 2:55, 6:20, 9:30. "Daring Young Man," Joe E. Brown. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Exeter—News, 2:05, 5, 7:55. "Enemy Agents Meet Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 2:15, 5:10, 8:05. "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, John Carroll, Anna Lee. 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

Fenway—"Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea, Rudy Vallee. 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens, Elisabeth Fraser. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:25.

Fine Arts—"Carmen," Charlie Chaplin. 1, 3:05, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30. "The Blood of a Poet," 1:40, 3:45, 5:50, 8, 10:10. "Lot in Sodom." 2:40, 4:45, 6:50, 9.

Keith Memorial—"Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:35, 6:45, 10. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 11:10 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:50.

Kenmore—"Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature, John Payne. 1:20, 4, 6:50, 9:30. "Parachute Nurse," Kay Harris. 2:50, 5:30, 8:20.

Metropolitan—"Springtime in the Rockies," Betty Grable, John Payne, Carmen Miranda. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:40, 9:45. "The Man in the Trunk," Lynn Roberts, George Holmes. 11:24 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:30.

Modern—"Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:30. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche. 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 4:15, 8.

Orpheum—"Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy, Robert Taylor. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "The McGuerins From Brooklyn," Grace Bradley, Arline Judge. 11:45 a. m., 2:55, 6, 9:10.

Paramount—"The Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea, Rudy Vallee. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Hidden Hand," Craig Stevens, Elisabeth Fraser. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO-Boston: "Earl Carroll's Vanities of 1943," 11 a. m., 1:40, 4:15, 6:50, 9:30. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 9:40 a. m. 12:15, 2:50, 5:30 8:05, 10:35.

Scollay—"Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. 10:20 a. m., 2, 5:45, 9:30. "Girl Trouble," Don Ameche. 12:35, 4:20, 8.

South Station Theater—"We Refuse to Die," "The Story of Lidice," "A Letter from Bataan," Donald Duck and Popeye. Popular Science, latest newsreels and other shorts. Continous from 9:30 a. m.-11:30; Sundays, continuous 1-11.

State—"The McGuerins From Brooklyn," Grace Bradley, Arline Judge. 11:30 a. m., 2:44, 5:49, 9:04. "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy, Robert Taylor. 12:30, 3:45, 6:50, 10:05.

Telepix—"The Renowned Paul Draper," "Story of the Town of Lidice," "Romantic New Orleans," Disney cartoon, latest newsreels and other shorts. Continuous from 10 a. m. to midnight.

Tremont—"You Can't Take It With You," "Penny Serenade." Continuous 9:30 a. m.-11 p. m.

Uptown—"The Falcon's Brother," George Sanders, Jane Randolph. 2:50, 5:30, 8:30. "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. 1:05, 3:55, 6:35, 9:35.

Washington Street Olympia—"Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 9:05, 11:55 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," 1:45-11.

Allston: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster. 2, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders. "Give Out Sisters," the Andrews Sisters.

Regent: "Talk of the Town," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur. "Desperate Chance for Ellery Queen," William Gargan, Margaret Lindsay. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Panama Hattie," Red Skelton, Ann Sothern. "Little Tokyo, U. S. A.," Preston Foster. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. 1:45, 7:45.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne. "Youth on Parade," John Hubbard.

Coolidge: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25. "Careful, Soft Shoulders," 2, 5, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Road to Morocco," Bob Hope, Bing Crosby. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon Charles Smith. 2, 8.

University: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 1:45, 5, 8:15. "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. 3:30, 6:45, 10.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell. "Spirit of Stanford." 2, 7.

Codman Square: "The Major and the Minor," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Orchestra Wives," George Montgomery, Ann Rutherford. 3:38, 9:18. "Big Street," Henry Fonda. 2, 7:40.

Park: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth, Ginger Rogers. "Enemy Agent Meets Ellery Queen," William Gargan. 2, 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Berlin Correspondent," Virginia Gilmore. 1:45, 8.

Hyde Park: "Moonlight in Havana," Jane Frazee. "Traitor Within," Donald Barry. 2, 7:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. "Calling Dr. Gillespie," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Footlight Serenade," Betty Grable, Victor Mature. "Meet the Stewarts," Frances Dee, William Holden. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Spirit of Stanford," Frankie Albert, Marguerite Chapman. 1:40, 4:55, 8:10. "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 3, 6:15, 9:30.

Mystic: "Blondie for Victory," Penny Singleton, Arthur Lake. 2:05, 7, 9:45. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 3:25, 8:25.

Strand: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee, Joan Carroll. 3:05, 8:20. "Falcon's Brother," George Sanders. 1:55, 7, 10.

Orpheum: "Thundering Hoofs," Tim Holt. 2:10, 7, 9:55. "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney, Jan Hunter. 3:15, 8:25.

Mattapan—Oriental: "Road to Morocco," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Bambi," "Sunday Punch," Dan Dailey, Jr. 1:45, 7:45.

Fellsway: "Here We go Again," Edgar Bergen, Fibber McGee, Charlie McCarthy. "Just Off Broadway." 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne. "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Priorities on Parade," Jerry Colona, Ann Miller. "Pacific Rendezvous," Lee Bowman, Jean Rogers. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "A Yank at Eton," Mickey Rooney, Edmund Gwenn. "Sunday Punch," William Lundigan, Jean Parker. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. "Stand by All Networks," John Beal. 2, 8.

Strand: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Get Hep to Love," Jane Frazee. 2, 8.

REVERE—Revere: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden. 2, 8.

Boulevard: "The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. "Meet the Stewarts," William Holden. 2 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Tales of Manhattan," Charles Boyer, Rita Hayworth. "Sing Your Worries Away" Bert Lahr. 2, 8.

Strand: "Invisible Agents," Ilona Massey, Jon Hall. "Lady in a Jam," Irene Dunne. 2, 8.

Capitol: "Here We Go Again," Fibber McGee, Edgar Bergen, Charlie McCarthy. "Tombstone," Richard Dix. 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Men of Texas," Robert Stack. "Are Husbands Necessary?" Ray Milland. 1:45, Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Submarine Raiders," John Howard, Marguerite Chapman. 2:27, 8:12. "Give Out Sisters," Andrew Sisters. 3:45, 9:30.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "A Yank at Eaton," Mickey Rooney. "Sabotage Squad," Kay Harris. 1:45, 7:45.

Watertown Square—"The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley, Roddy McDowall. "Whispering Ghosts," Milton Berle, Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Tales of Manhattan," Ginger Rogers, Charles Boyer. "Pierre of the Plains," John Carroll, Ruth Hussey. 1:30, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Iceland," Sonja Henie, John Payne, Jack Oakie. "Desperate Journey," Errol Flynn, Ronald Reagan. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "The Glass Key," Veronica Lake, Brian Donlevy. "Across the Pacific," Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor.

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The Home Forum

Rejoicing in Secret

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A WOMAN who recently returned to the United States from the war zone in the Far East found herself hesitating to express the enjoyment which pervaded her thought upon being again established in normal, happy human conditions. Her recent experiences of separation from her family and loss of material goods, and the picture of so many of her fellow beings in the thralls of disaster, had left her feeling that it was almost sacrilegious to enjoy the pleasant surroundings of a normal home.

The question uppermost in her thought was, Is it right for us to be happy when the world is in turmoil? Through prayer, she found the answer in the Scriptural passage (Philippians 4:4), **"Rejoice in the Lord alway: and again I say, Rejoice."** She was impressed by the word "alway," as meaning without exception, everywhere, at any time, under any circumstances. But how can this be done? The opening words of the Scriptural phrase held the secret: **"Rejoice in the Lord."** The rejoicing is to be "in the Lord." This realization opened the way to the true sense of rejoicing.

She was already familiar with the passage in the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, which reads (p. 265): **"Who that has felt the loss of human peace has not gained stronger desires for spiritual joy? The aspiration after heavenly good comes even before we discover what belongs to wisdom and Love. The loss of earthly hopes and pleasures brightens the ascending path of many a heart."** Joy, she saw, is a spiritual quality, and is naturally expressed in the degree that we understand Spirit. Continuing in prayerful contemplation of God, as the divine fount of life and joy, she saw there was no question about her right to be happy; for happiness is not something produced or taken away by outward circumstances, but is a spiritually mental state imparted by God, divine Mind, in whom, as the Bible says (Acts 17:28), "we live, and move, and have our being." There, "in the Lord," she could rejoice, since joy is a natural characteristic of real being. In fact, she could not cease rejoicing so long as she remained conscious of God's presence and goodness. This consciousness, she saw, can be attained and retained anywhere, when thought is sufficiently spiritualized.

Then, as if to fortify her against lack of diligence in retaining the consciousness of spiritual joy, the second portion of the Scriptural admonition came forcibly to her thought: **"And again I say, Rejoice."** She obeyed. Repeated effort proved to be a practical means of resisting the temptation to lapse into the former hesitancy to rejoice. Increased ability to show forth the divine nature resulted from each endeavor, and there followed steady progress toward freedom and happiness.

Should we not all take notice of the vital need to study the spiritual teachings of the Scriptures as a means of rejoicing "in the Lord," in spiritual consciousness rather than in material possessions? Our sense of happiness will thus become permanent, unfluctuating. It will be superior to materiality and consistently expressive of the divine nature. True happiness is not selfish. Rather is it our duty as followers of Christ, Truth, to express spiritual joy for the same reason that we express goodness and truthfulness and justice—all qualities of the divine nature to which we bear witness. We can thereby offset, in an ever-increasing degree, the weight of gloom and fear that would exalt evil and hide spiritual good from view.

The importance of this undertaking will be recognized when it is understood, as shown in Christian Science, that the design of evil, fear and suffering, discord and strife, is to cause us to lose sight of God's present power and love. Evil has no power. Power is a characteristic of good, of God. The only way evil can claim to have power is to obscure the true nature of God. Secret spiritual rejoicing makes evident this divine nature. One is therefore rendering service to God by giving expression to real joy, even under circumstances where there appears to be little or no evidence of His presence and control. Adverse circumstances increase the need for showing forth spiritual joy by which to acknowledge God's presence.

Mere human optimism cannot withstand the test of protracted struggle to overcome evil. Spiritual understanding is requisite, understanding of that joy which Christ Jesus knew and experienced, and which he said to his followers "no man taketh from you" (John 16:22). No human belief, no human circumstance, can stifle or take away this joy. It is a permanent characteristic of Christlikeness. It is always at hand to be expressed. More than this, it is ever an actual quality of our true being. It is imparted by its source, divine Mind, and is ever secure in divine consciousness.

This secret rejoicing is emphasized on page 15 of Science and Health, where Mrs. Eddy writes, **"Christians rejoice in secret beauty and bounty, hidden from the world, but known to God."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

By Courtesy of the Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A GREEK AMPHORA FROM THE FIFTH CENTURY, B. C.

IT IS LARGELY through ornamentation of pottery that we become familiar with the pictorial art of the Greeks. The vases reveal that fine cultivation of the art of draftsmanship, the sensitive and authoritative handling of line which served descriptive and ornamental purposes simultaneously.

This amphora is known as the red-figured type, a style that evolved in the last quarter of the sixth century B. C. and flourished during the Golden Age. The process, previously employed, of making black figures against a red background was reversed, and, in this new technique, the figures were red against a black background. The lineaments were traced in freely with lines of black glaze. Ornament was secondary, and figures of deities, athletes, or dancers prevailed. While in the primitive vase the design was deployed over the surface, continuous and unending, the vases of the Golden Age are patterned with compositions which are complete, integral, and contained. These two figures face each other and do not carry the eye around the circumference of the amphora. Professor Charles Rufus Morey finds this the characterizing trait of Greek Art, to be contrasted with the Oriental from which the primitive Greek vases derived. The world portrayed by the Greeks of this period was logically organized and definitively bounded. It was focused on man, and all concepts were personified. The geometric motives, flowers, animals, birds which embellished the early vases profusely, give way to the paramount subject—man.

DOROTHY ADLOW

ΧΑΙΡΕΙΝ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΚΡΥΠΤΩ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Μία γυναῖκα ἡ ὁποία ἐπέστρεψεν ἐσχάτως εἰς τὰς Ἡνωμένας Πολιτείας ἀπὸ τὴν ζώνην τοῦ πολέμου εἰς τὴν Ἄπω Ἀνατολὴν εὗρε τὴν ἑαυτήν της διστάζουσαν νὰ ἐκφράσῃ τὴν εὐχαρίστησιν ἥτις ἐπλήρου τὴν σκέψιν της διότι εἶχε πάλιν καταστραθῇ εἰς κανονικάς, εὐτυχεῖς ἀνθρωπίνας καταστάσεις. Αἱ πρόσφατοι πεῖραί της τοῦ χωρισμοῦ ἀπὸ τὴν οἰκογένειάν της, ἡ ἀπώλεια τῶν ὑλικῶν κτημάτων, καὶ ἡ εἰκὼν τόσων συνανθρώπων της εἰς τὰ δεσμὰ τῆς καταστροφῆς, τὴν εἶχον ἀφήσῃ μὲ τὴν αἴσθησιν ὅτι ἦτο σχεδὸν ἱεροσυλία νὰ ἀπολαμβάνῃ τὸ εὐχάριστον περιβάλλον μιᾶς ὁμαλῆς οἰκίας.

Ἡ ὑπερέχουσα ἐρώτησις εἰς τὴν σκέψιν της ἦτο, "Εἶναι δίκαιον δι' ἡμᾶς νὰ εἴμεθα εὐτυχεῖς ἐνῷ ὁ κόσμος εὑρίσκεται ἐν ταραχῇ;" Διὰ τῆς προσευχῆς εὗρε τὴν ἀπάντησιν εἰς τὸ Βιβλικὸν χωρίον (Φιλιππησίους 4:4), "Χαίρετε ἐν Κυρίῳ πάντοτε· πάλιν ἐρῶ, χαίρετε." Ἡ λέξις "πάντοτε" τῆς ἔκαμεν ἐντύπωσιν, ὡς σημαίνουσα ἄνευ ἐξαιρέσεως, πανταχοῦ, οἱονδήποτε χρόνον, ὑπὸ οἱασδήποτε περιστάσεις. Ἀλλὰ πῶς δύναται νὰ συμβῇ τοῦτο; Αἱ ἀρχικαὶ λέξεις τοῦ Βιβλικοῦ χωρίου ἐκράτουν τὸ μυστικόν· "Χαίρετε ἐν Κυρίῳ." Ἡ χαρὰ εἶναι νὰ γίνεται "ἐν Κυρίῳ". Ἡ κατανόησις αὕτη ἤνοιξε τὸν δρόμον πρὸς τὴν ἀληθῆ ἔννοιαν τῆς χαρᾶς.

Εἶχεν ἤδη γνωρίσῃ τὸ χωρίον ἐν τῷ ἐγχειριδίῳ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μετὰ Κλειδὸς τῶν Γραφῶν) ὑπὸ τῆς Mary Baker Eddy, ὅπερ ἀναγινώσκει (σ. 265): "Τίς ὅστις ἔχει αἰσθανθῇ τὴν ἀπώλειαν τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης εἰρήνης δὲν ἔχει ἀποκτήσῃ ἰσχυροτέρας ἐπιθυμίας διὰ πνευματικὴν χαράν; Ἡ βλέψις διὰ τὸ οὐράνιον καλὸν ἔρχεται ἀκόμη πρὶν ἀνακαλύψωμεν τί ἀνήκει εἰς τὴν σοφίαν καὶ Ἀγάπην. Ἡ ἀπώλεια τῶν γηΐνων ἐλπίδων καὶ ἡδονῶν λαμπρύνει τὴν ἀνερχομένην ἀτραπὸν πολλῶν καρδιῶν." Εἶδεν ὅτι ἡ χαρὰ εἶναι πνευματικὴ ἰδιότης, καὶ ἐκφράζεται φυσικῶς ἀναλόγως τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἀντιλήψεώς μας τοῦ Πνεύματος. Ἐξακολουθήσασα εἰς τὴν εὐχητικὴν μελέτην τοῦ Θεοῦ, ὡς τὴν θείαν πηγὴν τῆς ζωῆς καὶ τῆς χαρᾶς, εἶδεν ὅτι δὲν ὑπῆρχεν ἀμφιβολία περὶ τοῦ δικαιώματός της νὰ εἶναι εὐτυχής· διότι ἡ εὐτυχία δὲν εἶναί τι παραγόμενον ἢ ἀφαιρούμενον ὑπὸ ἐξωτερικῶν περιστάσεων, ἀλλ' εἶναι μία πνευματικῶς διανοητικὴ κατάστασις ἥτις μεταδίδεται ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ, τοῦ θείου Νοός, ἐν τῷ ὁποίῳ, καθὼς λέγει ἡ Βίβλος (Πράξεις 17:28), "ζῶμεν, καὶ κινούμεθα, καὶ ἐσμέν." Ἐκεῖ, "ἐν Κυρίῳ", ἡμποροῦσε νὰ χαίρῃ, ἀφοῦ ἡ χαρὰ εἶναι φυσικὸν χαρακτηριστικὸν τῆς πραγματικῆς ὑπάρξεως. Τῇ ἀληθείᾳ, δὲν ἠδύνατο νὰ παύσῃ νὰ χαίρῃ ἐφ' ὅσον συνησθάνετο τὴν παρουσίαν καὶ ἀγαθότητα τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ἡ συναίσθησις αὕτη, εἶδεν, δύναται νὰ ἐπιτευχθῇ καὶ διατηρηθῇ πανταχοῦ, ὅταν ἡ σκέψις ἐκπνευματισθῇ ἀρκούντως.

Τότε, ὡς ἵνα τὴν διαφυλάξῃ ἀπὸ τὴν ἔλλειψιν ἐπιμελείας εἰς τὴν διατήρησιν τῆς συναισθήσεως τῆς πνευματικῆς χαρᾶς, τὸ δεύτερον μέρος τῆς Βιβλικῆς παραινέσεως ἦλθεν ἰσχυρῶς εἰς τὴν σκέψιν της· "Πάλιν ἐρῶ, χαίρετε." Ὑπήκουσεν. Ἡ ἐπανειλημμένη προσπάθεια ἀπεδείχθη ὅτι εἶναι πρακτικὴ μέθοδος ἀντιστάσεως ἐναντίον τοῦ πειρασμοῦ νὰ περιπέσῃ εἰς τὸν προηγούμενον δισταγμὸν νὰ χαίρεται. Ὑξηνένη ἱκανότης νὰ ἐπιδείκνυῃ τὴν θείαν φύσιν προέκυψεν ἀπὸ ἑκάστην προσπάθειαν, καὶ σταθερὰ πρόοδος πρὸς τὴν ἐλευθερίαν καὶ τὴν εὐτυχίαν ἠκολούθησε.

Δὲν πρέπει ὅλοι νὰ λάβωμεν ὑπ' ὄψιν τὴν ζωτικὴν ἀνάγκην νὰ μελετῶμεν τὰς πνευματικὰς διδαχὰς τῶν Γραφῶν ὡς μέσον χαρᾶς "ἐν Κυρίῳ", εἰς τὴν πνευματικὴν συνείδησιν μᾶλλον παρὰ εἰς τὰ ὑλικὰ κτήματα; Ἡ αἴσθησίς μας τῆς εὐτυχίας θὰ γίνῃ οὕτω μόνιμος, μὴ κυμαινομένη. Θὰ εἶναι ἀνωτέρα τῆς ὑλικότητος καὶ σταθερῶς ἐκφραστικὴ τῆς θείας φύσεως. Ἡ ἀληθὴς εὐτυχία δὲν εἶναι φίλαυτος. Μᾶλλον, εἶναι καθῆκον μας ὡς ὀπαδοὶ τοῦ Χριστοῦ, τῆς Ἀληθείας, νὰ ἐκφράζωμεν πνευματικὴν χαρὰν διὰ τὸν ἴδιον λόγον δι' ὃν ἐκφράζομεν ἀγαθότητα καὶ φιλαλήθειαν, καὶ δικαιοσύνην—ὅλας ἰδιότητας τῆς θείας φύσεως περὶ τῆς ὁποίας μαρτυροῦμεν. Δυνάμεθα οὕτω νὰ ἀντισταθμίσωμεν, εἰς ἕνα πάντοτε-αὐξάνοντα βαθμόν, τὸ βάρος τῆς κατηφείας καὶ τοῦ φόβου, ποὺ θὰ ἐξύψωνε τὸ κακὸν καὶ θὰ ἔκρυπτε τὸ πνευματικὸν καλὸν ἐκ τῆς σκέψεως.

Ἡ σπουδαιότης τῆς ἐπιχειρήσεως ταύτης θὰ ἀναγνωρισθῇ ὅταν ἐννοηθῇ, ὡς δεικνύεται ἐν τῇ Χριστιανικῇ Ἐπιστήμῃ, ὅτι τὸ σχέδιον τοῦ κακοῦ, τοῦ φόβου καὶ τῆς κακοπαθείας, τῆς δυσαρμονίας καὶ τῆς διαμάχης, εἶναι νὰ μᾶς κάμουν νὰ χάσωμεν τὴν ὄψιν τῆς παρούσης δυνάμεως καὶ ἀγάπης τοῦ Θεοῦ. Τὸ κακὸν δὲν ἔχει δύναμιν. Ἡ δύναμις εἶναι χαρακτηριστικὸν τοῦ καλοῦ, τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ὁ μόνος τρόπος διὰ τοῦ ὁποίου τὸ κακὸν δύναται νὰ ἀξιοῖ ὅτι ἔχει δύναμιν, εἶναι νὰ σκοτίσῃ τὴν ἀληθῆ φύσιν τοῦ Θεοῦ. Ἡ κρυπτὴ πνευματικὴ χαρὰ φανερώνει τὴν θείαν ταύτην φύσιν. Εἷς, λοιπόν, ἀποδίδει ὑπηρεσίαν εἰς τὸν Θεὸν δίδων ἔκφρασιν εἰς τὴν πραγματικὴν χαράν, ἀκόμη καὶ ὑπὸ περιστάσεις ὅπου φαίνεται νὰ εἶναι ὀλίγη ἢ οὐδεμία ἔνδειξις τῆς παρουσίας καὶ χαλιναγωγήσεως Του. Αἱ δυσχερεῖς περιστάσεις αὐξάνουν τὴν ἀνάγκην νὰ ἐπιδεικνύωμεν πνευματικὴν χαρὰν διὰ τῆς ὁποίας νὰ ἀναγνωρίζωμεν τὴν παρουσίαν τοῦ Θεοῦ.

Ἡ ἁπλῆ ἀνθρωπίνη αἰσιοδοξία δὲν δύναται νὰ ἀνθέξῃ εἰς τὴν δοκιμασίαν τοῦ παρατεταμμένου ἀγῶνος νὰ νικήσωμεν τὸ κακόν. Ἡ πνευματικὴ ἀντίληψις εἶναι ἀναγκαία, ἡ ἀντίληψις τῆς χαρᾶς ἐκείνης τὴν ὁποίαν ἐγνώριζε καὶ ἐδοκίμασεν ὁ Χριστὸς Ἰησοῦς, καὶ τὴν ὁποίαν εἶπεν εἰς τοὺς ὀπαδούς του "οὐδεὶς αἴρει ἀφ' ὑμῶν" (Ἰωάννου 16:22). Οὐδεμία ἀνθρωπίνη δοξασία, οὐδεμία ἀνθρωπίνη περίστασις, δύναται νὰ καταπνίξῃ ἢ νὰ ἀφαιρέσῃ τὴν χαρὰν ταύτην. Εἶναι μόνιμον χαρακτηριστικὸν τοῦ Χριστοειδοῦς. Εἶναι πάντοτε πρόχειρον πρὸς ἐκδήλωσιν. Πλέον τούτου, εἶναι πάντοτε πραγματικὴ ἰδιότης τῆς ἀληθοῦς ὑπάρξεως ἡμῶν. Μεταδίδεται ὑπὸ τῆς πηγῆς της, τοῦ θείου Νοός, καὶ εἶναι πάντοτε ἀσφαλὴς εἰς τὴν θείαν συνείδησιν.

Ἡ κρυπτὴ αὕτη χαρὰ τονίζεται εἰς τὴν 15ην σέλιδα τοῦ Science and Health, ὅπου ἡ Mrs. Eddy γράφει, "Οἱ Χριστιανοὶ ἀγάλλονται ἐν κρυπτῇ ὡραιότητι καὶ καλοκαγαθίᾳ, αἵτινες εἶναι κεκρυμμέναι ἀπὸ τὸν κόσμον, ἀλλ' εἶναι γνωσταὶ εἰς τὸν Θεόν."

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Shepherd's Pipe

REGULARLY, ONCE A WEEK, Mihail the shepherd boy had to lead his master's sheep through the narrow gorges of the mountains in Northern Rumania, to the market in the little town. On those occasions he put on a clean white shirt, belted by his best belt which had a fine pattern of brass nails to glitter in the sun. His mother had embroided the sleeves of his shirt with red and black cross-stitch, and in winter he wore a big sheepskin coat and a round sheepskin hat as well.

It was not yet winter, however, when he set out through the narrow gorge. Dry autumn leaves were blowing across it from the woods. He walked first, and the sheep followed him like dogs, as they do in these parts, their small hoofs pattering on the carpet of leaves. They would have followed him all the better if he had had a little pipe to play tunes on as he went. But money was scarce and he had to whistle instead.

Half-way down the gorge, a waterfall fell into a pool beneath and there, at the edge of the pool, sat Anica, the woodcarver's daughter, crying. Mihail stopped and looked at her. Then he said: "What's the matter?"

"It's the cheeses Mother gave me to sell in the market," Anica sniffed. "I've dropped them into the pool." And she gave a loud gulp and began to cry again.

"Then get them out," said Mihail.

"The pool's deep," Anica told him, "and I've got nothing to fish them out with."

"Girls are no good at anything," Mihail said. He left the path for a moment and came back with the first piece of stick he could find. It was a slender little willow wand, not bigger than a riding-whip. Then he peered into the depths of the pool. The cheeses did not look like cheese at all. That was because they had been rolled in thin strips of pine-bark, to give them a smoky flavor. They lay, like two little greenish bits of chopped log, on the pebbles at the bottom of the pool.

"The water'll have soaked through and spoiled them by now," sobbed Anica.

Mihail did not answer. He was leaning over the pool as far as he could. The willow rod would just touch them as they lay side by side. He scraped the willow against them and they began to roll gently toward him. When they had rolled right under the lip of the pool, he pushed up his fine embroidered sleeves, reached down, and brought them out of the water. Fortunately, Anica's mother had carefully sealed each end of the pine-bark coverings, so that the cheese had not oozed out. Mihail laid them on a round flat stone in the sun.

"Wait and let them dry," he told Anica. "It will make you rather late for the market, but that's better than having no cheese to sell when you get there." Then he nodded good-by and moved off, with his sheep behind him; for there was no sense in arriving late himself.

The small town square was crowded with fruit and vegetable stalls. Mihail's mouth watered when he passed the mounds of large green melons, split to show their pink insides, the baskets of peaches, the tubs of good sour cream sold from a wooden dipper right into the customer's jug. But, first, he had to show his sheep to the farmer who bought some of them. By the time Mihail was free to wander as he liked, with only two or three old sheep at his heels, the sun was blazing hot. He ate the small sour pears his mother had given him and the piece of bread that went with them. He gazed longingly at the man in the red cap who carried a big brass jar on his back, with a tap from which he filled a brass cup and gave customers to drink of his cool iced water in return for a small coin.

Mihail had no coin, however, so he just drank at the fountain. When he had raised his head again, he saw the woodcarver there, sitting on the stones with his wooden bowls and spoons before him, and a nice selection of carved and painted pipes such as most shepherd boys play on.

"Many thanks for getting Anica's cheeses for her," the woodcarver said, pleasantly. "She arrived an hour ago and has sold them already." He saw Mihail eying his pipes and added: "I would like to make you a present of one of these, but I am a poor man, and willows are hard to get. However, I will sell you one cheap, because you have obliged my daughter."

Mihail hung his head, and swished the little stick in his hand instead of replying. "Perhaps your pockets are empty," suggested the woodcaver, seeing his embarassment; "but you have at least something in your hand. Give it to me."

The woodcarver took his sharp knife and peeled the willow wand. Then he notched it and finally carved one end into the beak of a bird. "It is only the willow wood which costs money," the man said, handing it over. "I will charge you nothing for my labor.

The town was emptying now; and few people were left to laugh at the peculiar noises the small shepherd boy made, trying out his pipe as he led the way through the streets, across the fields and into the forest again.

ELIZABETH KYLE

Song of the Spendthrift

I may forget
what you must remember:
this the ending
written at last.

The measure, some hold,
of a late regret
is parsimony
of spending in past.
He who is frugal
with gifts of the heart
will save, at start,
much cold gold
of dignity, and dignity
his bond will be;
while he who is bold
enough to let
all heart flood free
may suffer utmost penury—
and yet
grow sure
of what can only thus be known:
fresh substance sown
by every rash expenditure.

Fancy apology, you say,
for a fickle way.

But though,
this day,
such words sound false to you
I knew them true
long, long ago.

DORIS PEEL

Hospitality at the Hermitage

"PUT DOWN in your book," said one of Andrew Jackson's old neighbors to James Parton when that eminent biographer was in Tennessee gathering material for his famous life of Jackson, "that the General was the prince of hospitality; not only because he entertained a great many people but because the poor, belated peddler was as welcome at the Hermitage as the President of the United States and made so much at his ease that he felt as though he had got home."

And Parton put it down in his book, and so preserved to posterity that sincere and revealing tribute, eloquent in its simplicity, from a neighboring farmer. There spoke a man who knew Andrew Jackson not merely as the conquerer of the hostile Indians, the Hero of New Orleans, or the President of the United States, but as the country gentleman who kept open house, who was known and admired by his fellow farmers and who was celebrated for his hospitality in a country where hospitality was a common virtue.

If an old house has emotions of its own, as some of the poets would have us believe, it is easy to think of the Hermitage blushing with pride at that tribute. There are many stately mansions, there are numerous great homes of famous men; but of how many of these may it be truthfully said that within its walls the poorest peddler with his pack found just as warm a welcome as the most distinguished visitor?

Fortunately for succeeding generations, the Hermitage, that paragon of hospitality, is preserved just as it was in those early days when Old Hickory himself was there to greet the way-worn traveler—peddler or President—and make him feel at home. Serene and stately in its grove of trees, flanked by its formal garden and surrounded by its broad acres, it stands there a few miles out from Nashville in all its classic and simple beauty. . . .

The visitor's first glimpse of the house is down through the same old winding driveway, shaded with the native cedar trees planted under Jackson's personal direction; and its broad façade is seen through the trees, its graceful Corinthian columns gleaming in the sunlight, just as it looked to the old General when he drove up in his lumbering carriage drawn by his famous team of greys. Off to the right is seen the formal garden he had laid out for Mrs. Jackson in 1819. . . . Inside the house are found things just as he left them . . . the handpainted wallpaper, the massive mahogany furniture, the gleaming silver, the books on their shelves in the library. . . .

The source from which Jackson got the name "The Hermitage" remains more or less of a mystery. The plantation was known by this name before he built a house on it; but nothing in his letters or papers reveals the reason why it was so-called. . . . There is a theory (although it is nothing more than a theory) that he borrowed the name from Jeremy Bentham's estate in England. Students of Jackson's political beliefs feel that he was strongly influenced by the great English philosopher and jurist, whose home was called the Hermitage. He read Bentham's works and corresponded with him; it is not unlikely that when it came to selecting a name for his new plantation he thought of Bentham's home, the Hermitage, and adopted the name for his own use.—From "The Hermitage, Home of Old Hickory," by STANLEY F. HORN. (Richmond: Garrett & Massie.)

Windblown

In a gale, thought I,
How does bird fly?
Then I looked to see
And I saw that he
Sails suddenly!

He soars and zips in sheer delight,
And then darts downward swiftly, quite,
As though he could not stop descent,
As though on eager mission bent!

In a gale, thought I,
He does not fly!
He just delights
As carefree kites
In depths and heights!

J. McC. G.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1943

Intimate Message: Washington

Axis Words Without Music ..... ***By Roscoe Drummond***

Germany's main military gains in 1942 were manufactured over the radio.

The distance toward victory which the United Nations traveled during the past 12 months is vividly indicated on the graph of Axis propaganda.

Time was, from the beginning of the open war in 1939 until the fall of France in the spring of 1941, that Berlin was a source of reliability and informative military news. German Army communiqués were, for the most part, models of accurate reporting. But any study of what the Axis radio has been telling the world in recent months shows that even in the field of actual military developments the truth is no longer useful. Berlin, Rome, Tokyo no longer have even a nodding acquaintance with it.

When the Axis was winning its military victories, the enemy found truth in its reports from the fighting fronts a convenient ally. But for months now the Axis has not been dealing at all in that commodity. This is a significant and suggestive facts. It signifies that the Axis is no longer winning its battles on the field and therefore must "win" them in the air—at least for the benefit of home consumption, their unhappy allies, and the few uncertain neutrals which remain on the periphery of this conflict of survival.

Wishful Thinking by Axis

A year ago Berlin said:

"America and Britain now survey with horror the hopelessness of their position." Really? And who's doing the surveying now?

"The battle of destruction in Russia originated in the Führer's art of generalship." That's all right with the Russians.

"The French Navy is almost intact." Hitler pledged to Pétain that he wouldn't take the French Navy, and the French Navy, without any help from Pétain, saw to it that Hitler wouldn't get it.

"The United States fleet has been literally demobilized." What? Have the Axis partners been reading each other's communiqués?

A year ago Rome said:

"American soldiers will never be able to fight in desert heat." Tch, tch! Mussolini must have forgotten to tell that to the marines on Guadalcanal.

"It will take the United States a long, long time before it can take the offensive anywhere." Oh, that awful man, Eisenhower.

"British war industry is paralyzed." Dear me, how did those British bombers ever get over Italy?

"The American soldiers will refuse to fight on non-American soil." They take it with them.

Boasts Made by Tokyo

A year ago the Tokyo radio said:

"Chungking's spirit is weaker and weaker." And the next day: "Chungking will soon fold up." And the next: "The collapse of Chungking is only a matter of time." That's pouring it on; that's licking 'em, Tokyo.

"Americans are the laughing stock of Japan." Who'd want to be cheered?

"It is part of the Japanese military code that the Japanese soldier has a heart full of mercy." No worthwhile comment.

"Between America and destruction there is now only the United States Army." That's not what Tojo said the other day. He said that harder trials were ahead for Japan and Tojo was bound to hit it right sometime.

The Axis was either whistling to keep its courage up or, gullible, was speaking out boldly on the basis of carefully planted misinformation when it said a year ago that "the United States will be unable to undertake any military operations of importance before 1943."

When Molotoff was in Washington, President Roosevelt said in a public statement in nearly so many words that a second front would be opened in 1942. And it was.

And Berlin's best hopes must have deserted her after she said a year ago: "Britain will face her enemies alone during 1942." Isn't Russia—like Brooklyn—still in the league? Oh, of course; Russia was annihilated, once in 1941 and again in 1942.

End of the Beginning

Readers of these intimate messages—and we haven't space to admit any of our mistakes this afternoon—were not surprised that the American Navy took the offensive in the Pacific theater and that the Allies took the offensive in the European theater of the war during the past few months.

As long ago as last May we reported that the best military information in Washington was "that the United Nations have decided to assume the calculated risk of meeting offense with offense in 1942 instead of meeting it with defense, as first planned."

At the same time it was pointed out "that the highest military authorities are agreed that the outcome of the war can, and probably will, be determined in 1942. This does not mean that the fighting will be over, that the Axis will be crushed, that an Allied victory will be attained. Rather, it means, as in chess, that the move which guarantees victory, the move beyond which the ultimate result is a certain consummation, is often made far ahead of the final play."

In retrospect there appears no reason to revise that report.

The Country Speaks: Los Angeles

The Road Away From Geopolitics ..... ***By Kimmis Hendrick***

To some observers, one distinct gain from the manpower survey which the City of Los Angeles has just completed among its employees is the breaking down, toward practicality, of the skills classification which it adapted from that used by the United States Government.

Some have felt, for instance, that the Dictionary of Occupational Titles in use by the United States Employment Service, because of its rigidity, actually prevents the rating of job applicants in such a way as to make their services to industry quickly available.

A woman who is a research expert for one California merit system department recently undertook to test the U. S. E. S. classification. She registered for work at a U. S. E. S. office in Los Angeles, was granted a 25-minute interview by a new but conscientious staff member, and then was "coded" or classified according to the Dictionary of Occupational Titles. So carefully was this done, she felt, that to all intents and purposes, her skills are henceforth the secret of an extremely intricate filing system.

Sizable Manpower Reserve

In making a survey of city employees, Los Angeles evidently had this possible deficiency of the Dictionary of Occupational Titles in mind and so developed a somewhat expanded list of skills. If its example should stir the U. S. E. S. to emulation, a considerable manpower reserve might be discovered right within its own complex files.

The Regional Office of the War Manpower Commission is tremendously interested in the spur Los Angeles City has given to the possibility of turning over portions of its personnel to the war effort for the duration. Other city and county units in California are embarking on similar projects. The State Personnel Board is considering the making of an occupational survey along the lines Los Angeles has initiated.

Los Angeles surmounted one hurdle in undertaking such a program by protecting the civil service status of employees whose release for war work it contemplates. But what are the implications of such a project, even with this reservation, if, due to the war, all employment becomes subject to Federal regulation?

If this sounds ominous [virtually it is an accomplished fact], the probability remains that Americans face Federally regulated manpower as a concession to the war need and not as a permanent relinquishment of freedom.

Geopolitik, that high-sounding hypothesis for German conquest which justifies state supervision of the individual and rests upon the concept that there is only space enough in this world for Germanic peoples, won't get Americans if they hew to a nonspatial idealism of fighting this war for the good of all mankind.

U. S.-German Parallel

A report made for the director of a merit system in one California city comments on the Brookings Institution pamphlet published in 1940 called "How Nazi Germany Has Mobilized and Controlled Labor." It points the striking parallel between Germany's apparent prewar need for "a vast mobilization program" and what is now taking place in the United States. The chief difference it appears to locate is the probability that Americans have an American way of going at the regimentation needed in modern warfare.

A young soldier caught the essence of this difference when he recently admitted that although he had expected to find Fascism in the Army, what he actually found was rugged individualism doing a necessarily regimented piece of work. As a dyed-in-the-wool conservative, he said his Army experience was reassuring him that fears of dictatorship from within America were mainly groundless.

In leading the way with a survey of its municipal employees to determine how many can be spared for war industry, Los Angeles has followed a plan which helps to redeem personnel placement from the smudge of over-theory or possible geopolitikishness. Perhaps it is setting an example for the nation and furnishing a constructive alternate for Fascism at the same time.

To Change the Subject:

Army Trains "Housemaids" ..... ***By Dorothea Kahn***

You'd never think these husky fellows studying to be radio operators would make model chambermaids. But they are taking care of the Hotel Stevens—excuse me, Unit No. 1 of the Army Air Forces Technical Command Schools in Chicago—and never have we seen the former hotel so perfectly groomed. This is no reflection on the management of the place in peacetime. It is just a compliment to the soldiers.

Now a vast 3,000-room barracks with classrooms and mess halls, the building shines with evidences of the meticulous care of its uniformed tenants. The best hotel housekeeping, and our own domestic efforts at keeping a home clean in the big city, simply fade into the background beside this display of household skill. When you enter the building you actually smell the cleanness.

And to think it is all done by men. You remember how your young brother used to ignore the dust in his own private lair at home, how often he missed his mark when he shot at the waste basket, how the semiannual house cleaning, which disarranged his treasures, bothered him—and you wonder. These lads who keep the Stevens at this point of perfection are just little brothers grown up. What has the Army done to make them such paragons of neatness?

The answer seems to be that the Army is a much more effective disciplinarian than mother. The Army requires perfect housekeeping and gets it.

Some of us, in our ignorance, thought the handsome hotel would deteriorate rapidly under the impact of many thousands of young men who were to sleep, eat, and study here. We see we were wrong. If the hotel wears out under its new tenants, it will be from scrubbing, certainly not from neglect. Maids never took care of these rooms as the soldiers do, and certainly hotel guests were harder on the furniture.

Because the carpets on the floors of the bedrooms were cut to fit, it was found more economical to leave them in place than to try to sell them. Keeping them immaculate is one of the requirements made upon the student-soldiers. The Army provides enough vacuum cleaners to make this possible.

The soldiers living on each floor take turns caring for the halls. They give them a scrubbing with a preparation called "rug shampoo" three times a week. They wash all walls once a week.

Each group of men quartered in a room takes care of that room. Daily it is dusted, and this doesn't mean the lick-and-a-promise dusting that some of us give our homes. The boys go over every flat space that might be inspected by a vigilant officer, and that includes slats of the Venetian blinds and shelves of the bathroom cabinet.

The test is rigid. An officer enters the room with clean hands. He runs his fingers over things, including those Venetian blind slats. If his fingers need washing when he gets through, all occupants of that room spend the evening at home, "gigged" as they say in the Army. No passes, if a speck of dust is found anywhere!

Soldiers quartered in this hotel have the luxury of private bathrooms—that is, there is a handsome tiled bath for every room. But that means more housework, for the floor must be scrubbed daily, the metal plumbing polished each day with the soldier's good old "blitz rag," the mirror shined, the door knob rubbed to a luster.

Some idea of the enormous amount of cleaning that goes on can be gained from the Army's bill for cleaning materials. For this one hotel alone, for one month, it uses 137 gallons of carpet shampoo, 490 pounds of liquid soap for moppers, 1,242 pounds of scrubbing powder for public spaces, 2,800 pounds of cleaner for bathroom metals and porcelain and 625 pounds of wall washing products. The amount used is beginning to decline, however, as the men bring the place to the point of cleanliness they set as their standard and keep it there, Army officers say.

Mothers certainly should be pleased to hear of the excellent training their sons are getting in housekeeping. The only trouble is that this training may make them good critics. What will they think of our dusty Venetian blinds when they get home? Will they notice that our shelf paper needs changing? Maybe we will have to step up our housekeeping standards a bit, to keep pace with the Army.

U. S. White Paper Traces Axis Path Toward War

Development of emotional storm in 10-year period reported by observers in foreign posts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—The story of a fateful decade in which Japan, Germany and Italy moved toward and into total war was told from the American diplomat's viewpoint in a White Book issued Jan. 2 by the State Department.

The report, entitled "Peace and War—United States Foreign Policy 1931-1941," discloses how United States diplomats and consular officials, reporting from widely separated posts of observation, were impressed and perturbed very early in the decade by evidence of an emotional storm brewing in the minds of the German, the Japanese, the Italian peoples.

In April, 1934, Consul General George S. Messersmith transmitted from Berlin a report on the German situation by Acting Commercial Attaché Douglas Miller, In this report Mr. Miller expressed the view that the German people were "suffering from a traditional inferiority complex, smarting from their defeat in the war and the indignities of the postwar period, disillusioned in their hopes of a speedy return to prosperity along traditional lines, and inflamed by irresponsible demagogic slogans and flattered by the statement that their German racial inheritance gave them inherent superior rights over other peoples."

Emnity Toward Others

The real emotional drive behind the Nazi program, Mr. Miller said, was "not so much love of their own country as dislike of other countries."

In December of the same year Ambassador Joseph C. Grew drew attention to the "marked inferiority complex" of the Japanese people and a certain "swashbuckling temper" in the country. He reported that things were constantly being said and written in Japan "to the effect that Japan's destiny was to subjugate and rule the world." Dislike of other countries was manifest, he said.

About nine months later Ambassador Breckinridge Long cabled to the Secretary of State from Rome that Benito Mussolini had the emotional support of the entire Italian population; that the Army and Navy were "almost fanatic in their idolatry of and devotion to" the Duce, an idolatry and devotion which was "worked up to an emotional pitch unique in modern times."

This was on the eve of Italy's invasion of Ethiopia in defiance of the League of Nations.

Dictators' Influence

Later, just before Hitler flouted the League and shocked Europe by sending his troops into the demilitarized Rhineland, Secretary of State Cordell Hull was moved to remark in a conversation with the British Ambassador in Washington that:

"The most incomprehensible circumstance in the whole modern world is the ability of dictators, overnight almost, to stand 35,000,000 Italians and 65,000,000 Germans on their heads and so dominate their mental processes that they arise the next morning and insist on being sent to the first-line trenches without delay."

In July, 1937, Japan launched its ruthless attempt to conquer all China. Secretary Hull offered informally, through Ambassador Grew in Tokyo, the good offices of the United States toward settlement of the conflict. This offer was ignored.

In October of the same year President Roosevelt delivered his famous "quarantine" address, deploring the spread of the "epidemic of world lawlessness" and suggesting a "quarantine" of aggressors by the peace-loving nations.

The following year brought Germany's annexation of Austria and the crisis of Czechoslovakia, culminating in the Peace of Munich after personal appeals by President Roosevelt to the heads of governments in Czechoslovakia, France, Germany and Great Britain.

Persecution of Jews

In 1938, Nazi persecution of the Jews in Germany flared up anew, and President Roosevelt recalled the United States Ambassador as an expression of this country's condemnation. From that day forward, through three subsequent years of crisis and widening European war, the United States was without an Ambassador in Berlin.

The false peace after Munich crumbled when Hitler tore up the settlement and took what was left of Czechoslovakia in March, 1939. Vainly President Roosevelt appealed to Hitler and Mussolini for maintenance of the peace of Europe; in vain, after Berlin and Moscow signed a non-aggression pact and Hitler threatened Poland, did the President appeal to the King of Italy and to Hitler. The die was cast: Germany invaded Poland; and Britain and France, fulfilling their pledges to that country, declared war on the Third Reich Sept. 1.

Of the period following the conquest of Poland the White Book says little except that Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles toured Europe surveying the possibilities of peace. The Russo-Finnish winter war of 1939-40 has no mention in the book.

Then came Hitler's invasion of Denmark and Norway, his drive through the Lowlands, Britain's Dunkirk and the fall of France.

The White Book does not say whether Secretary Hull suspected treachery, but mentions the fact that the military element responsible for Japanese aggression would be "heavily represented" at the conference was a factor in this Government's disapproval of the plan.

But the Japanese were persistent.

"Throughout September, 1941," says the White Book, "the Japanese Government continued to urge upon the United States an early meeting between the President and the Japanese Prime Minister. On Sept. 23 the Japanese Ambassador told Secretary Hull that such a meeting would have a psychological effect in Japan by setting Japan on a new course; that it would counteract the influence of pro-Axis elements and provide support for the elements desiring peaceful relations with the United States.

Pressure Exerted

"During a conversation with Secretary Hull on Sept. 29 the Ambassador said that if the proposed meeting should not take place it might be difficult for the Konoye regime to stay in office and that if it fell it was likely to be followed by a less moderate government.

"The Ambassador handed to Secretary Hull a paper expressing views of the Japanese Government on the proposed meeting. In this it was hinted that the meeting 'would mark an epochal turn for good in Japanese-American relations'; that should the meeting not take place, there might never be another opportunity and the repercussions might be 'most unfortunate.'

"It stated that the ship to carry the Prime Minister was ready; that his suite, including a full general and a full admiral, had been privately appointed; that the party was prepared to depart at any moment.

"Finally, it stated that any further delay in arranging for the meeting would put the Japanese Government in a 'very delicate position' and again emphasized that there was urgent necessity for holding the meeting at the earliest possible date."

Broached Aug. 8, 1941

Japanese Ambassador Kichisabura Nomura broached the subject to Secretary Hull on Aug. 8, when the presence of Japanese troops in French Indo-China was complicating the already strained relations between Japan and the United States.

"The Ambassador then inquired," says the White Book, "whether it might be possible to arrange for a meeting of the responsible heads of the two governments to discuss means of adjusting relations between the two nations."

Secretary Hull's response is not recorded, but a few weeks later the subject was reopened; this time by a message from Prince Konoye himself to President Roosevelt, pointing out that informal Japanese-American conversations were getting nowhere in a situation "which might produce unforeseen contingencies."

Prince Konoye told the President, says the White Book, "that he considered it, therefore, of urgent necessity that the heads of the two governments meet first to discuss from a broad standpoint all important problems between Japan and the United States covering the entire Pacific area."

In a conversation with Secretary Hull the same day [Aug. 28] Ambassador Nomura said Prince Konoye planned to meet the President "in a Japanese warship," and that his government was "very anxious that the meeting be held at the earliest possible moment."

Aura of Innocence

Mr. Hull was cool to this suggestion, although the then recent meeting of President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Winston Churchill aboard a warship in the Atlantic made the Japanese proposal technically innocent enough. Mr. Hull told Mr. Nomura he thought an agreement in principle on the main issues should be reached before any meeting of the President and the Premier.

On Sept. 6 Ambassador Grew informed Mr. Hull that Premier Konoye assured him Japanese Army and Navy leaders were very favorable to the proposed high seas conference; that the Navy would send along a full admiral and the army its Vice-Chief of Staff.

Mr. Hull asserted that the 10-year record shows the United States "consistently advocated, practiced, and urged upon other countries" principles of international conduct "on the basis of which the nations of the world could attain security, confidence, and progress." He added:

"I am convinced that, had those principles been adopted and applied by the nations of the world, all legitimate grievances and controversies between nations could have been satisfactorily adjusted by peaceful processes and without resort to force."

Text of Statement

The text of his statement follows:

"We are issuing today a publication entitled 'Peace and War,' prepared in the Department of State. It is an introduction to a collection of documents concerning the foreign relations of the United States during the fateful decade 1931-41. This book and the collection of documents which is in the process of publication present a record of policies and acts by which the United States sought to promote conditions of peace and world order and to meet the world-wide dangers resulting from Japanese, German, and Italian aggression as those dangers arose.

"That record shows, I think, that throughout this period our Government consistently advocated, practiced, and urged upon other countries principles of international conduct on the basis of which the nations of the world could attain security, confidence, and progress. Much was accomplished in the face of immense difficulties. It is for the establishment of those principles that we and our associates are fighting today.

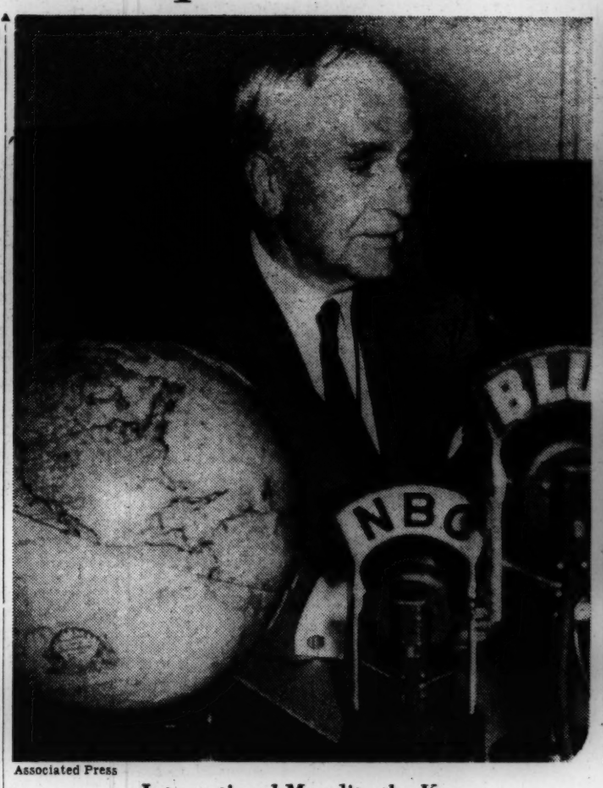
"I am convinced that, had those principles been adopted and applied by the nations of the world, all legitimate grievances and controversies between nations could have been satisfactorily adjusted by peaceful processes and without resort to force. We and all mankind would have been spared the horrors of this world-enveloping war thrust upon us by the criminal ambitions of the leaders of Japan, Germany, and Italy, who—intent upon conquest—rejected all principles of law, justice, fair-dealing, and peaceful negotiation and resorted to the sword.

Hold Fast to Principles

"In making this information more fully available to the people of the United States, we earnestly hope that a study of it will help our citizens to a clearer understanding of the problems and tasks which have confronted us, of those which confront us now, and of those which will confront us in the crucial days ahead.

"There will be confident hope for the future provided our people and other peoples hold fast to the eternal principles of law, justice, fair-dealing, and morality which we have constantly proclaimed and sought to apply, and which must underlie any practicable program of peaceful international collaboration for the good of all.

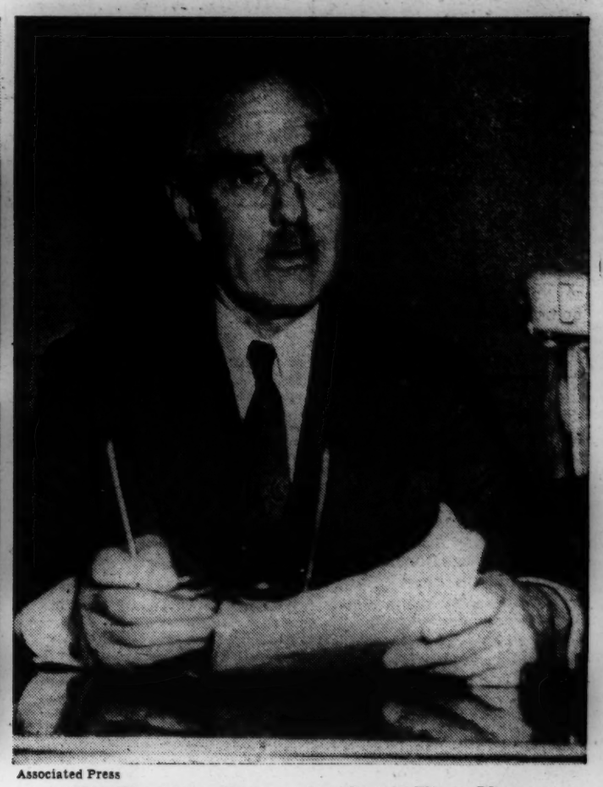
"Our people and the peoples of the United Nations will need to have in the future, as they have today, a unity of purpose and a willingness to make appropriate and indispensable contributions toward the achievement of military victory and toward the establishment and maintenance of a peace that will endure. With unity of purpose and common effort, there can be achieved a peace that will open to all mankind greater opportunity than has ever before existed for welfare and progress in every avenue of human endeavor."



Associated Press

International Morality the Key

Secretary of State Cordell Hull declared that "eternal principles of law, justice, fair dealing, and morality" faithfully applied between nations would bring about peaceful adjustments "without resort to force."



Associated Press

His Warnings Concerning Japan Were Many

Ambassador Joseph C. Grew repeatedly reported from Japan that country's "growing animosity toward foreign nations in general and the United States in particular."

Japanese Sought to Trap Roosevelt Aboard Warship

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP) — How close Pearl Harbor came to being a much greater national humiliation than it actually was is disclosed in a White Book issued by Secretary of State Cordell Hull over the week end to promote "a clearer understanding" of war problems and issues by Americans.

The final and most dramatic portion of the book discloses that the Japanese not only planned months in advance for "a surprise mass attack at Pearl Harbor," but did their diplomatic utmost to maneuver Japanese - American peace discussions in such a way that President Roosevelt would be in the hands of the Japanese Navy when its torpedo planes stabbed at the heart of United States seapower in the Pacific.

Ambassador Joseph C. Grew informed the State Department on Jan. 27, 1941, of reports that Japan planned the surprise attack in case of "trouble" with the United States.

Apparently the Japanese Government did not know the United States Ambassador had got wind of its designs, for a few months later it began urging on the State Department a plan to bring President Roosevelt and Premier Prince Konoye together aboard a Japanese warship in the Pacific for a "frank exchange of views."

White Book on Sale At 25 Cents a Copy

By the Associated Press

Washington, Jan. 4

The State Department's White Book on United States foreign policy in the decade 1931-1941 was issued as one of a series of Government documents for sale to the public. It will be sold by the Government Superintendent of Documents, Printing Office, Washington, for 25 cents a copy.

International Morality Stressed By Hull in Data on Diplomacy

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull appealed Jan. 2 to the United Nations to "hold fast to the eternal principles" of international morality.

"There will be confident hope for the future," he asserted in a statement announcing publication of documents covering 10 years of American diplomacy prior to Pearl Harbor, "provided our people and other peoples hold fast to the eternal principles of law, justice, fair dealing, and morality which we have constantly proclaimed and sought to apply."

The Secretary said that a White Book, just issued as an introduction to the documents now in process of publication, would help Americans "to a clearer understanding of the problems and tasks which have confronted us, of those which confront us now, and of those which will confront us in the crucial days ahead."

Congressmen Give Views

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Members of Congress were inclined yesterday to view the newly issued American White Book as proof that the Army and Navy disregarded months of warnings by State Department officials that the Japanese planned sudden war in the Pacific.

The book disclosed that Ambassador Joseph C. Grew had cabled from Tokyo Jan. 27, 1941, that there was danger the Japanese might launch a "surprise mass attack at Pearl Harbor in case of 'trouble' with the United States" and that other urgent warnings had been transmitted to the State Department.

Commenting that Secretary of State Cordell Hull must surely have communicated this information to the War and Navy Departments, Chairman Tom Connally, (D) of Texas, of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, told reporters it was unfortunate that the warning was not heeded "by those whose duty it was to stand guard in a distant outpost and to heed important warnings that affected the nation's security."

"If the Army and Navy Departments knew what the State Department says it knew," Senator Connally continued, "their tragic negligence of our security in Hawaii is all the more significant."

Admiral Husband E. Kimmel, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet, and Lieut. Gen. Walter C. Short, Commander of the Hawaiian Military Department, were relieved of their commands shortly after the Pearl Harbor attack.

Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio said the disclosures in the book bore out his previous belief that the State Department was "in the clear," particularly in view of the disclosure that Mr. Hull had told the British Ambassador Nov. 29, 1941, only eight days before the surprise Japanese assault, that "the diplomatic part of our relations with Japan was virtually over and that the matter will now go to the officials of the Army and Navy."

Manasco Calls Check On Auto Tires 'Silly'

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Terming Government tire inspection and registration requirements "silly and a reflection on the honesty of the American people," Representative Carter Manasco (D) of Alabama said today he would seek to eliminate them by legislation when Congress reconvenes this week.

Mr. Manasco said he was drafting a bill which would forbid the Office of Price Administration or any other Federal agency to require the registration asd periodic inspection of tires.

Such inspections already have been ordered, the frequency of the examinations depending on the type of gasoline ration card held by the owner. A part of the order required all motorists to register with their local rationing boards the serial numbers of their tires, with future gasoline rations to be denied to persons retaining more than five tires.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

Quotations on a few issues unrevised

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott 1.60a	1	51½	51½	51½	+ ¼
Adams E .45e	9	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Air Reduct 1a	5	40⅜	39½	40⅜	+ ¾
Alaska Juneau	12	3¾	3⅜	3¾	+ ¼
Alleghany Corp	6	⅜	⅛	⅜	+ ⅛
Allegpf$30we	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
Alleg pr pf	8	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
Alleg Lud (2e)	7	18½	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
Allen Ind ¾e	9	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Al Ch&Dye 6a	5	145	143½	143½	—1½
Allied M (1e)	2	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Allied St(.60)	16	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Allis-C M (1)	6	27⅛	26¾	27	+ ¼
Amerada Pet 2	4	69	69	69	
Am Airl 1½e	15	56	55½	56	+ ⅝
Am Bk N .40e	11	9	9	9	+ ½
Am Bk N pf(3)	1	47½	47½	47½	+1
Am Bosch ¼e	12	4¾	4½	4½	
Am BS pf 5¼	1	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	
Am Cable & R	31	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Am Can (3)	10	72½	72	72	+ ½
Am Can pf (7)	1	176	176	176	+ ¼
Am Car & Fdy	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅜
Am Ch&C (2)	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ¼
AmC'type .40e	2	7¼	7	7¼	+ ⅜
AmCSug 2½e	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
Am Encau Th	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Am Export (2)	2	26	25½	26	
Am & For Pow	19	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
A FP6pf1.80k	1	40½	40½	40½	
A FP7pf2.10k	2	48	47½	47½	—1
Am & F P 2pf	2	7⅞	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Am-H S S 3	1	32½	32½	32½	
Am Hide&Lea	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ¼
Am Home 2.40	2	55⅝	55⅛	55⅝	
Am Ice	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Am Ice pf ½e	1	38	38	38	+1
Am Internat'l	1	5	5	5	+ ¼
AminIllpf2½	1	39½	39½	39½	
Am Locom'tive	5	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅜
Am Loco pf 7k	1	82	82	82	+1
Am M&F .80	3	12¾	12½	12½	
AmM&Met½e	3	7½	7½	7½	
Am Met (1a)	4	20¾	20¼	20¾	+ ¾
AmNews 1.80	*5	26¾	26	26¾	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	10	¾	⅝	¾	
APLS6pf33⅓k	16	19⅜	18¾	18⅞	— ¼
APLS5pf2.81k	12	17⅛	16½	16½	— ½
Am R&S(.30e)	35	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Am R M (1e)	9	10½	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
Am RMpf4½	2	56	55	56	+2
Am Saf R ¾e	2	9	9	9	
Am Seat 1e	4	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Am Smelt 2a	3	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ¾
Am Snuff2.80e	5	36¾	36⅛	36¾	+1
Am Stl F (2)	11	20⅜	20⅛	20¼	+ ⅛
Am Stores (1)	2	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Am Sugar (2e)	*1	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Am Tel&Tel 9	23	131½	130	130¼	+2
Am Tob (3)	5	43⅞	42¾	43⅞	+1⅛
Am Tob B (3)	28	45	43¾	44⅞	+1⅛
Am Tob pf (6)	1	130¾	130	130¾	+1
Am Type Fdrs	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Am Visc (2)	2	32⅞	32⅝	32⅝	+ ⅛
Am Water Wks	14	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅜
Am Zinc L&S	4	4	4	4	
Anaconda 2½e	27	25⅛	24⅞	25	+ ⅜
AnaconW 1½e	5	24⅝	24	24⅝	— ⅜
Armour III	26	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
Arm pr pf4½k	6	48	47	48	+2
Arm Ck 1.35e	2	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ¾
Assd Dry Gds	2	6¾	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅜
As Inv pf (5)	1	100¼	100	100	
Atchison (6e)	39	46½	46	46¾	+ ⅛
At T&SF pf 5	9	66⅞	66	66⅝	+ ⅝
Atl Coast (2e)	7	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	+ ¾
AG&Wi pf 5e	1	44	44	44	— ½
Atl Refin .70e	17	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅜
Atlas Corp ½e	4	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
AtlasPow 3½e	1	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
Avia Cp ¾e	112	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Bald Loc ct 1e	10	11⅜	11	11⅜	+ ⅝
Balt & Ohio	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Balt & Ohio pf	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
Bang & Ar pf	1	35	35	35	— ½
Barker Br ½e	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Barnsdall .60	4	12⅝	12½	12½	
Bath Ir Wk 2e	9	14	13¾	14	+ ⅜
Beat Cream 1a	1	25	25	25	+1
Beld-Hem .80	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
Bell Airc (2e)	3	13	12⅝	1 7/8	+ ⅜
Ben Avia 3¾e	8	34½	34¼	34½	+ ½
Benef IL 1½e	5	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
BestFoods .60	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Beth Stl (6)	27	57⅛	56⅜	56⅜	+ ¼
Beth Stl pf 7	4	111¼	110¼	111¼	+1¼
Black-Dk 1.60	7	16⅜	16	16	
Blaw-Kno .35e	9	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Bloom (7/8e)	1	10½	10½	10½	—1¼
Boeing Air 1e	16	15¾	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅜
BordenCo1.40e	6	22⅞	22¾	22⅞	+ ⅜
Borg-Wr 1.60	25	28⅝	27¾	27¾	— ⅜
Bridg'p B (1)	6	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg(2)	7	21	20⅝	20¾	— ¼
Briggs&St (3)	1	35	35	35	+ ¼
BristolM1.90e	1	38	38	38	
Bkly U Gas ½e	5	9¾	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅝
Brunsw'k-B 1	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
Bucyrus-E ½e	12	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg	3	3	3	3	
Budd Mfg pf	10	78	78	78	+1
Budd Wh (1e)	10	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Bullard 2½e	3	20¼	19¾	20¼	+ ⅞
Burr Add(.60)	15	9½	9¼	9⅜	— ⅛
Bush Terminal	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Bu T B pf 2¼k	1	22¼	22	22	+ ½
Buti'r B .60e	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Butte Cop ¼e	1	3	3	3	
Byers (AM)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¾
Byron Jk 1¼e	5	17	16¾	16¾	+ ¾
Calif Pk 1½e	10	23⅛	22¾	22⅛	+1
Callahan Z-Ld	4	⅛	⅝	⅝	
Cal & Hecla 1	3	6⅝	6½	6½	
Camb Wy 1¼e	3	16¾	16	16	
Canada Dr .60	4	15	14¼	15	+ ¾
Canadian Pac	5	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅛
Cannon Mills 2	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
Capital Ad A	3	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
CarpenStl2½e	2	27½	27	27½	+ ⅝
Carr-Gen .20a	5	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Case (J I) 7e	2	78½	78	78	
Case J I pf(7)	10	127¾	127	127¾	+ ½
Caterpil Tr (2)	8	41¼	40½	40½	— ¼
Celanese (2)	13	28	27¾	27⅞	— ⅛
Celan 7pf (7)	10	97½	97½	97⅜	+ ¼
Celan pr pf (7)	40	119	119	119	
Celotex Cp ½	12	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ¼
Celotex pf (5)	10	77	77	77	+ ¼
Cent Ag 2½a	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
Cent Fdy .10e	8	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Cent I Lpf4½	20	98½	97¾	97¾	+ ¼
Cen Violet2½e	6	13¾	13	13¾	+ ⅝
Cerro de P (4)	1	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜	+ ⅛
Cert-teed Prod	9	3¼	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6pf	40	34½	33½	34¼	+ ½
ChamP&F pf 6	1	100	100	100	
Ches & Ohio3a	13	34⅞	34⅜	34¾	+ ½
Chi & E III	21	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+ ⅛
Chi&EIIIA.59e	8	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
ChiGWpf 1¾4k	3	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
Chi Mail ½e	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Chi Pn T (2)	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
Chickash (1)	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	+ ¼
Childs Co	8	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Chrysler 3½e	21	69	68¾	68⅝	— ⅛
City I&F 1.20	3	10½	10½	10½	
CityI&Fpf6½	1	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	+ ⅜
Cleve E1pf4½	40	109½	109½	109½	+ ¼
Clark Eq (3)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	— ¼
Clev Gr B pf 5	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	— ⅛
Cluett P 2¼e	6	2	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
Coca-Cola 3a	1	88	88	88	+ ½
Colgate P ½a	3	17⅛	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
Colg-P pf 4¼	1	106½	106½	106½	— ½
Collins & A	9	18⅛	17½	17⅝	— ¾
Col & South	1	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
Col&Sou 1 pf	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ¼
Col&Sou 2 pf	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
Col Fuel 1½e	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅜
Col Br B 1½e	2	16	16	16	+ ¾
Col G&E .10g	73	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ¼
Col G&E 5pf5	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	
Col Carb 4¼e	1	85	85	85	
Coml Credit 3	1	28½	28½	28½	— ¼
Comi Inv Tr 3	18	32¾	32	32	— ¼
Colm Solv .60e	9	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅜
Com'th&South	213	⅜	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
Com & Sou pf	17	38⅜	37½	37¾	+ ⅜
Com'th 1.60e	21	22	21⅞	21⅞	
Congol-N (1a)	4	18¾	18⅛	18⅛	— ¾
Consol Airc 1e	8	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅜
Cons Cig 1½e	1	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
ConsC prpf6½	1	90¾	90¾	90¾	
Cons Cop .45e	14	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Cons Ed(1.60)	32	15⅛	15⅛	15½	
Cons Ed pf (5)	1	91¾	91¾	91¾	+ ¾
Cons F pf 1k	2	8	8	8	+ ¼
Consol Oil ½	12	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Cons RR Cu pf	3	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Con Pw pf 4½	2	90	89½	90	+1
Container 1¾e	8	16½	16½	16½	+ ¼
Cont Bak ⅓e	16	5	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
Cont Rk pf (8)	1	96½	96½	96½	+ ⅜
Cont Can 1¼e	9	27⅝	27⅜	27⅝	+ ¼
ContDiam .65e	5	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	42	41¾	41⅞	— ⅛
Cont Mot .55e	20	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day's sales 259,940
1943 volume to date . 259,940
1942 volume to date . 582,020

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Cont U Del (1)	8	27½	27¼	27½	
Cont Steel 2e	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¾
Cop'weld S .80	1	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
CornEx(2.40)	5	37⅞	37½	37⅞	+ ⅝
Corn Prod 2.60	1	56⅛	55⅝	55⅝	— ¼
Coty Inc ¼e	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Coty Intern'l	2	11	11	11	
Crane Co (1e)	37	15⅛	14¾	15	+ ⅛
Cr of W 1.60e	3	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅜
Crosley (½e)	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
Cr'wn C&S½e	3	19¼	19⅛	19¼	+ ⅞
Crown Zel pf 5	1	82¼	81½	82¼	+ ¾
Crown Zel (1)	8	11½	11½	11½	+ ⅜
Crucible Stl 2e	5	33½	33	33⅛	+ ⅜
Cub-Am S ¾a	12	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Cudahy Pack	7	10½	10½	10½	+ ⅛
Cuneo Pr 1½	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	+1
Curtis Publish	15	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
CurP pf 1.60k	1	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
Curtiss W (1e)	42	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Cutler-H 1¼a	1	16½	15⅞	16½	+ ⅝
Davison C .60e	9	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
Decca Rec .60a	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Deere 1.35e	15	27	26¾	27	
Deisel 1½e	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	3	9½	9	9½	+ ⅜
Del Lack&W	14	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
Detroit E1.30e	24	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
Diam T M 1e	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Dix-Vor A2½	2	39	39	39	
Doehler D1½e	11	26½	26	26¼	+ ¼
Dome ni.70e	8	16⅞	16¾	16⅞	+ ¼
Douglas Air 5e	3	57½	56¾	57½	+ ½
Dow Chem (3)	4	134½	133¼	134	+1
Dresser M 1½e	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛
Dupian .90e	1	9	9	9	
du Pont 4½ae	6	136½	135¾	136⅜	
du Pt'r pf 4½2	2	125⅞	125¾	125¾	— ¼
Dug L 1pf (5)	1	118	118	118	
East Air Lines	8	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
East Roll Mill	6	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ¼
Eastman (5)	2	148⅝	148½	148⅝	—1⅜
Eaton Mfg (3)	1	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ½
El&M In .06e	14	2⅛	1¾	2⅛	+ ⅛
El Auto 2½e	10	30⅞	30¼	30⅞	+ ⅝
Elec Boat (1e)	16	10½	10¼	10¼	
El Pow & Lt	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
El P&L $6 pf	4	31	30½	39½	— ⅜
El P&L $7 pf	7	33¾	33½	33⅜	— ⅛
El Stor Bat 2	3	34	34	34	+ ¼
El Paso G 2.40	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ¼
Eng Pub Serv	14	27⅛	27¼	27⅛	
EPS 5½pf5½	2	57¾	57¾	57¾	+1
Erie RR (1e)	3	6⅞	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
Erie RR ct 1e	13	8½	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A5	5	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ⅜
EurekaVC .10e	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Evens Prod	3	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
Ex-Cello 2.60	2	25	25	25	— ¼
Fairb Mor 1a	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ⅛
Fajardo Sug 2	4	21¾	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
Fed Min & S 4	1	21	21	21	
Fed Mog (1)	2	14	13½	14	+ ⅝
Fed M T (.40)	2	31½	33⅜	33⅜	
Fed D St 1.40	3	15⅜	15	15¼	+ ⅛
Fid P F 1.60a	4	43	42¼	42¼	—1
Firestone 1½e	11	28	27	27⅝	+ ¾
Flintkote .90e	3	16	15⅞	15⅞	
Florence 2	1	26⅛	26½	26½	+ ¼
Follansbee Stl	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
Food Fair St 1	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ½
Food Ma 1¾e	2	40½	40½	40½	— ¼
Francisco Sug	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
Gair Robt ⅓e	1	1¾	1⅝	1¾	+ ⅛
Gar Wood	12	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Gen Am I .40e	8	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅜
Gen Am Tr 2e	2	37½	37	37½	
Gen Bak(.45e)	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Gen Cable	4	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
Gen Cable A	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅜
Gen Elec 1.40	65	31⅝	31	31½	+ ¾
Gen FoodL.70e	3	35¾	35½	35¾	— ⅜
Gen G & El A	29	1¾	1½	1½	— ⅛
Gen Mills (4)	1	85	85	85	
Gen Motors (2)	49	44⅞	44½	44¾	+ ¼
Gen Mot pf(5)	4	128⅛	128	128⅛	+ ⅛
Gen O Ad .20e	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Prec (1)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ¼
Gen Pr I .30e	9	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Gen Ry S 1¼e	5	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
Gen Real&Ut	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Refr 1.20e	10	16⅜	16	16⅜	— ¼
Gen Shoe (1)	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅜
Gen St pf(6k)	1	61⅜	60½	61⅝	+1⅝
Gen Tel(1.60)	6	16½	16¼	16½	
Gen Time (1)	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ½
Gen. Time pf6	1	108	108	108	+2
Gen T&R (1e)	2	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ½
Gillette (.45e)	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Gillette pf (5)	1	60¾	60¾	60¾	+2
Gimbel Bros	25	5½	5¼	5½	+ ¼
Gimbel$6pf 6	5	59	59	59	+2
Glidden 1.10e	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Gobel (Adolf)	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Goebel Bw .20	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Goodrich (1e)	8	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
Goodrich pf 5	3	83	83	83	+2½
Good'yTR1¾e	7	26½	26	26	— ¼
Goth Hos ¼ae	2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅜
Graham-Paige	4	⅞	1⅛	⅞	
Grant (1.40a)	3	32	31¾	32	+1⅜
Gt N I O ct 2e	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Gt Nor pf (2e)	44	23¼	22⅝	23¼	+ ¾
Gt West Sug 2	2	23¾	23⅝	23¾	
Green HL (2a)	3	32½	32⅛	32⅜	+ ⅛
Greyhound(1a)	12	14¼	14⅛	14¼	
Greyh'd pf .55	2	11	11	11	+ ⅛
GrumAirc1½e	5	10⅞	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf	30	85	84½	85	+1
Gulf Mob&Oh	8	4	3⅞	3⅞	
GulfMpf 2½e	2	26½	26	26½	+ ¾
Hack Wat 1½a	4	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅝
Harb-W 1½e	2	14½	13¾	14½	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	10	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Helme (4¾e)	2	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	+ ⅞
Hercul P 2½e	1	74¾	74¾	74¾	+ ¾
Holland F (2)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Homestake	12	32⅜	32	32⅜	+ ⅝
Hou-HerB.80e	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Household (4)	1	44	44	44	
Houston Oil	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Howe Snd 3a	5	30½	30¼	30½	+ ¼
Hudson B (h2)	3	23⅛	23	23	
Hudson Motor	19	4⅞	4½	4¾	+ ¼
Illinois Cent	4	8⅜	8¼	8¼	
Ill Cen L L 4	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	+ ¾
Ill Cent pf	2	19	18⅞	19	+ ⅛
Ind Pw 1.40e	8	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
Indus Rayon 2a	11	35¼	34	34	—1¼
Inland St 4½ae	1	62½	62½	62½	+ ⅜
Inspir Cop 1	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Intern'n R 1e	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Interlake ⅓e	23	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Int Bus Ma 6a	1	150	150	150	+ ½
Int Harvest 2a	10	59⅞	59	59	— ½
Int Harv pf 7	20	163¾	163¾	163¾	+1½
Int Hydro El A	3	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Int Mer Marine	10	10¼	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
Int Min'ls ⅓e	3	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
Int Mining¼g	2	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can 2	12	29¾	29¼	29½	+ ¼
Int Paper Co	28	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	+ ¼
Int Paper pf 5	11	47¼	47	47¼	+1⅜
Int Ry Cen Am	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Int Rypf 3¾k	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ¼
Int Shoe 1.80	5	28⅞	28	28⅞	+ ⅝
Int Tel & Tel	102	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
Int T&T pf cv	17	7	7	7	+ ⅛
Intertype (1e)	2	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¼
Jewel T 1.60	1	29	28½	28½	+ ¾
Johns-M 2¼e	1	71¾	71¾	71¾	+ ¼
Jones&L Stl 2e	12	19⅞	19½	19⅞	+ ⅜
Joy Mfg (.90e)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Kan City Sou	21	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	+ ⅜
KanC So pf 2e	1	20½	20½	20½	+1⅛
Kaufmann ¾ae	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Kayser (1)	8	12	11½	11¾	+ ½
Kelsey H A 1½	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
KelseyHB 1½	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅝
Kennecott (3e)	25	29¼	28⅞	29	+ ⅛
KeyS&W 1¼e	3	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ⅛
Kresge 1.15e	4	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅞
Kress SH 1.60	2	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	— ⅛
Laclede Gas	20	9½	9½	9½	— ½
Laclede Gas pf	1	35	35	35	+1½
Lambert (1⅓)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Lee R&T 2¼ae	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
Lehigh PC1½	4	20	20	20	
Lehigh V Coal	2	1	1	1	+ ⅛
Lehigh V C pf	4	12¼	12	12	+ ⅛
Lehigh Val RR	19	3	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Lehman Cp 1a	1	25	25	25	
Lerner Strs (2)	*1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅞
Lib-O-F G (1)	5	33⅛	32½	33¼	+1
Lib, McN .45e	22	5½	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Life Sav 1.60a	1	30	30	30	
Lig&Myers 3a	4	63½	63¼	63¼	+1¾
Lig&My B 3a	11	65	63¾	65	+1½
Lily Tulip	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅜
Lima Loc (2)	2	25¾	25½	25½	+ ⅛
Link Belt (2e)	2	34⅞	34¾	34⅞	— ⅛
Lion Oil Ref 1	2	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ½
Liquid Carb 1a	2	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Lockheed A 2a	15	17½	17¼	17¾	+ ⅜
Loew's Inc 2a	10	45⅞	45½	45⅞	+ ¾

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Lone Star 3a	4	29	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
Long Bell Lb A	8	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ¼
Lorillard1.20e	10	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ¼
Lou & Nash 7e6	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	+2¼
Mack Truck 3e	8	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ⅜
Macy (RH)(2)	9	20⅛	19⅝	20⅛	+ ⅜
Mad S G 1¼e	1	10	10	10	— ¼
Magma C (2)	2	20⅛	20	20⅛	+ ⅜
Manati Sug	15	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅜
Mar Mid .18e	11	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Mar S Ry pr pf	20	9½	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
MarshFid .80a	2	10	10	10	+

Clothing Firm Adopts Policy Of Three 'Cs'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Jan. 4—Long-term renewal of the ground lease of its Fifth Avenue building at Forty-first Street, and discontinuing of its branch at Liberty Street and Broadway, was announced today by Phillips R. Turnbull, President of Rogers Peet Company, retail clothing firm.

Business of the Liberty Street store will be consolidated with that of the other three New York stores of Rogers Peet—the Fifth Avenue branch, Warren Street and Broadway, and Thirteenth Street and Broadway—Mr. Turnbull announced.

Stating his company's wartime policy was based on the three "Cs"—consolidation, concentration, and conservation—Mr. Turnbull added that this consolidation would enable Rogers Peet not only to concentrate its merchandise for a better selection by its customers but also to conserve manpower.

100 Stars in Flag

"We want to continue to serve our customers the Rogers Peet way, even though our service flag already numbers over 100 stars," Mr. Turnbull added.

He traced the origin of the modern company to a consolidation—the merger of Charles B. Peet & Company with Marvin N. Rogers & Company on Nov. 6, 1874. This move brought Frank R. Chambers into the firm, Mr. Turnbull said.

Mr. Chambers carried on the business with different partners for 66 years and was the guiding light of the firm up to his passing in April, 1940, Mr. Turnbull's account stated.

"All of us who have grown up in the Rogers Peet business family are grateful that we were privileged to get our modern business training under Mr. Chambers," Mr. Turnbull said.

Style Plus Quality

"The modern Rogers Peet," he continued, "is the vision of the eyes of youth. We are still the same business family that grew up under Mr. Chambers. The modern Rogers Peet simply combines a modern-day smartness with traditions of quality," he added.

Tracing the company's history briefly, Mr. Turnbull disclosed that the present store at Broadway and Thirteenth Street was an outgrowth of Rogers Peet's first store opened at the southwest corner of Broome Street, at 487 Broadway, in 1874.

The downtown store, at Warren Street and Broadway, opposite City Hall, opened in 1889, was the scene of a spectacular fire on Dec. 4, 1898, Mr. Turnbull said. It was rebuilt and enlarged.

In August, 1913, Rogers Peet acquired its midtown location on Fifth Avenue.

In 1925, Rogers Peet acquired the entire capital stock of the old Boston clothing firm of Macullar Parker Company, a business founded at about the same time as Rogers Peet, and on the same high ideals, Mr. Turnbull's statement concluded.

Rogers Peet Head

Phillips R. Turnbull

Colombia Plans New Bond Issue to Cover National Deficit

BOGOTA, Colombia (AP)—President Alfonso Lopez signed a decree covering the issuance of a deficit bond issue to which savings banks and insurance companies are required to subscribe under a law passed by Congress.

The decree provides for a bond issue of 60 million pesos to cover the national deficit this year and the expected 1943 deficit.

[At recently quoted levels in the foreign exchange market the Colombia peso has held nominally around 58 cents to the dollar.]

First installment of 15 million pesos, to be placed on sale Jan. 1, will pay 6 per cent interest and be redeemable in 30 years. As determined by Congress, savings banks, insurance companies, and firms with more than 20 employees must convert various percentages of their reserve funds into these "Bonos Defensa Economica Nacional." Up to 20 per cent of receipts from sale of coffee, gold, silver, and platinum must be accepted in bonds in lieu of cash.

Likewise, 20 per cent of all capital imported hereafter into Colombia must be invested in these bonds.

A spokesman for Alfonso Araujo, Finance Minister, said it was expected the bonds would bring not less than 85 per cent of face value. The law would remain in effect until 60 million pesos' worth of the bonds were sold.

$31 Billion Saved, Says Henderson

WASHINGTON (AP) — Leon Henderson, retiring Price Administrator, claimed a saving to the public and Government of $31,000,000,000 as a result of price controls.

Mr. Henderson, who has resigned but not actually left his job yet, said in a statement which appeared to be a reply to critics:

"The question is not whether we like rationing or price control or rent control and all the related disciplines we must impose upon ourselves. The question is, will we continue to make them work?

"I believe we will. I have been confident that the majority of citizens understands these problems much better than many who do a lot more talking than the majority."

Billions Saved

Recalling how prices rose in America in the first World War, Henderson estimated that his regulations so far had saved family budgets more than $6,000,000,000 and the Government more than $25,000,000,000 on construction and munitions contracts.

"Looking at the cost of living generally, we find that it has been held within reasonable bounds up to the present particularly when compared with the same period during the last war," he said.

Coincidentally, the Office of War Information issued an explanatory pamphlet on inflation in which it declared, "If we lose the battle of inflation we gravely handicap the war abroad and expose people at home to high prices, want, and misery."

Mr. Henderson noted that while general industrial production has increased 85 per cent since August, 1939, wholesale prices of industrial products have risen less than 20 per cent; while average weekly earnings of factory workers went up almost 60 per cent, the cost of things they buy went up 22 per cent; while farmers are getting prices 102 per cent higher for the things they sell, the cost of things they buy has increased 24 per cent.

Must Limit Buying

However, OWI said that such devices as price control were not enough to prevent inflation and emphasized the necessity of limiting public purchasing power by increasing taxes, selling more war bonds and restricting further wage and farm price increases.

Of taxes, OWI said, "we cannot do the job simply by taxing corporations and the rich. The fact is that, although this is a rich nation, it is not a nation of rich men; most of our people have low incomes."

"As individual nations we are right now facing the responsibilities that will test the very fiber of democracy. Shortages, rationing, and the continuing battle against inflation will be the testing ground of the home front."

'Gas' Stocks Rise, Fuel Oil Stocks Decline in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Total gasoline stocks rose in the week ended Dec. 26 while both types of fuel oil continued recent declines, the American Petroleum Institute reported.

Total finished and unfinished stores of gasoline increased 1,097,000 barrels during the week to 80,228,000, compared with 79,131,000 at the end of the previous week and 92,806,000 a year ago.

Gas oil and distillates, or light fuel oils, decreased 2,081,000 barrels to 43,799,000 while residual, or heavy fuel oil, supplies were down 1,243,000 to 72,962,000.

Refineries ran to stills a daily average of 3,525,000 barrels of crude oil—a decrease of 142,000 from last week—and operated at 73.6 per cent of potential capacity. Last week's average was 3,667,000 barrels and the percentage was 76.6. A year ago the total was 4,103,000.

Daily average gross domestic crude oil production decreased 10,800 barrels in the week and totaled 3,880,700, compared with 4,080,850 a year ago.

Total estimated gasoline production amounted to 10,220,000 barrels against 10,875,000 last week.

West's First Steel Mill in Operation

FONTANA, Calif. (AP)—Henry J. Kaiser's new $83,000,000 steel mill, the first of the kind in the West, was placed in operation Dec. 30 with ceremonies attended by government officials and leading industrialists.

"For the first time on this side of the Rockies, we begin the manufacture of iron, the most fundamental element in modern industry, from ores mined in our own mountains," Mr. Kaiser said in his dedicatory address.

"For the first time, metallurgical coke is to be made in this western area by the modern bi-product coke oven method. For the first time on this Pacific slope we have under one complete control the manufacture of steel from the selection of the ores and other raw materials, all the way through to the finished steel products.

The mill's giant blast furnace was started by the shipbuilder's wife, in whose honor it was named "The Bess." She threw a switch, igniting the coke in the furnace and inaugurating the manufacture of steel.

Hamilton Gas Buys Bonds

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission permitted Hamilton Gas Corporation of Charleston, W. Va., to purchase up to $366,000 of first mortgage sinking fund bonds from Southwest Consolidated Corporation, an affiliated company.

Study Reveals There Are No All-Purpose Fighting Planes

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In a previous story it was pointed out that current criticism of American low-altitude fighter planes was based on misunderstanding. The misunderstanding is that an all-purpose plane can be built to perform equally well at all altitudes. It was explained that while a low-altitude plane doesn't do well upstairs a high-altitude plane doesn't do so well downstairs because it carries so much extra equipment in the way of superchargers and air coolers good only for high-altitude performance.

It was also related that there are eight different types of superchargers, or boosters of air-pressure into the carburetor and intake manifold of the engine. The same engine, with the same fundamental "brake horsepower" will give different results at different altitudes when equipped with different boosters.

Power Is Lost

The two-speed booster with mechanical clutch, applied by the pilot to shift into higher speed for higher altitudes, has the handicap that during the initial rise, while the booster is on low speed, and before the pilot shifts gear on the booster, power is lost. Furthermore, the pilot may forget to shift or misjudge the time.

To remedy this the fourth type of booster equipment is designed. It is equipped with hydraulic clutch and "aneroid control." This is faintly like the "floating gear shift" of a few years ago. The "aneroid control" of the hydraulic clutch works like a barometer; it is a diaphragm which responds to changes in air pressure. As the plane rises the air pressure drops. As the air pressure drops the aneroid control causes the hydraulic clutch to gradually speed up the booster. The pilot is freed of responsibility. The hydraulic clutch operates on the principle of "fluid drive."

This great improvement over the two-speed, mechanical-clutch booster has substantial advantages in engine performance between sea level and critical altitude. On the other hand, it adds an aneroid control and a complicated and heavy hydraulic clutch to the plane. It takes additional power and additional equipment to cool the oil in the clutch.

Next arrangement is to set up two boosters in series. The first of these two operates all the time; it is, in fact, the built-in booster of the sea-level engine. The second is cut in on the way up, with a mechanical, pilot-operated clutch.

Last stage in this sequence is to use the two boosters, one built-in and the other added, plus the automatic aneroid control and hydraulic gradual clutch. This is next to the best of all booster arrangements—and next to the bulkiest.

The best of all is, of course, the much-touted turbo supercharger. Its novelty is that its power, instead of coming off the engine, comes off the exhaust blast—at no power cost to the engine. In fact as the plane rises and the air thins, the back-pressure on the exhaust decreases, aiding the turbo. Thus not only does it subtract nothing from engine power but it preserves full horsepower higher than any other method and gives the most horsepower at the highest "critical altitude" out of the same engine.

But it is not only heavy but particularly bulky. It means added weight, increased drag, and other complications.

Altitude Problems

Meantime, higher altitude brings another problem—air temperature. The more the air is compressed the higher its temperature. Air too hot would cause pre-ignition or knocking in the engine. It has to be cooled, which requires a bulky radiator between the two superchargers ("intercooling") or between the second supercharger and the carburetor ("after-cooling").

It is so important that "intercooling" alone will raise the horsepower from around 490 to around 700 at 35,000 feet on a 1,000-brake-horsepower engine operating with two superchargers with hydraulic clutch.

This story has left out many important but complicating factors. For instance high altitude means low temperatures. The pilot who steps into his plane in the desert and zooms to 35,000 feet, goes in a few minutes from 130 above zero fahrenheit to 67 below — from tropical to arctic temperature. That lowers the temperature of the air taken into his booster, and has to be figured in against the heating of that air due to the compression the booster gives it.

Again, the lower air pressure at high altitudes lowers the back-pressure on the engine exhaust—a favorable factor slightly offsetting the other difficulties, and contributing to the fact that, other things being equal, an engine provides as much or more gross horsepower at high altitudes as down below.

But the major fact is that an engine and plane equipped for high altitude must lug up with them, in excess of what the low-altitude engine and plane must carry: (1) a second supercharger or the additional complications to the sea-level booster needed to give it two speeds; (2) a mechanical or a hydraulic clutch; (3) an "inter-cooling" or an "after-cooling" system; and, for maximum performance, (4) an exhaust-driven turbine. All the space and weight of this is mere waste at lower altitudes; planes for ground-fighting or low-altitude performance can devote this space and weight to firepower, armor-plate, or fuel tanks (range.)

Many Adjustments

Some types of supercharging even necessitate such redistribution of plane weight as may require almost complete redesign of the ship, in which many advantages available for low-ceiling ships may be lost.

This is not to count the Oxygen equipment and fur-lined Mae Wests the high-altitude fighter must put on before he gets into his plane. Nor does it reckon with the fact that reduction gear ratios and propeller designs must be different for high altitude planes. In the thin air "up attic," wider and heavier propeller blades are required.

All this adds up to the fact that it is no use criticising low-altitude fighters for not being high-altitude fighters. Nobody expects a JU-87B Nazi dive-bomber to stand up against a Spit or a Hurricane at high-level fighting, and a Havoc or Mustang is no more built for upstairs fighting than a Lightning or P-47 for downstairs. One might as well expect a tiger to fight in the tree-tops or an eagle on the ground. The American and British air industry must provide a certain proportion of high fighters to meet the bombers, and a certain proportion of low-altitude ships to aid in ground fighting. The proportions must be decided by the armed services but the ships cannot be substituted for each other. There is no all-altitudes airplane any more than there is an all-purpose fighting plane.

Auto Rationing Restrictions Cut

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration announced the removal of rationing restrictions on a limited number of new automobiles, making the public eligible to purchase the machines without a rationing certificate.

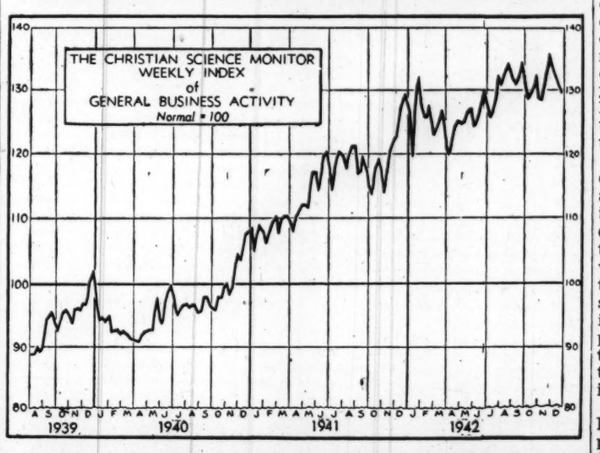
The models affected are new 1942 cars with a list price of $2,500 or more and all models of earlier years.

No figures were available immediately on the number released, but OPA reported that the total of new cars was 275,339, of which 139,468 were reserved for probable government purchase.

The new cars released may be bought by anyone who "shows need for a car in traveling to and from his work or in doing such work."

This order is effective January 5, 1943. In connection with the order, convertibles and soft top cars formerly reserved for government purchase were opened to public sale.

Monitor Index of Business Declines in December 26 Week



A decline in The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity in the week ended Dec. 26 lowered it to a level just above that of a year ago. For the latest week, the index registered 129.5 (prel.), compared with 130.8 for the week ended Dec. 19 and 129.3 for the week ended Dec. 27 last year.

The loss resulted from a decline in bank debits outside New York City, which dipped substantially more than usual on an intra-monthly basis.

Partially offsetting this decline were gains in the other two components. Miscellaneous freight carloadings, after allowance for the Christmas holiday, countered the seasonal decline. Electric power production dipped slightly less than customary for the holiday week.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	*Dec 26 1942	Dec 19 1942	Dec 27 1941
Combined index	129.5	129.8	129.3
Bk debits outside NYC	129.5	140.8	142.4
Elec power production	124.0	123.7	115.2
Misc carloadings	135.1	127.8	130.2

Brookings Is Optimistic On Postwar Period

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—Brookings Institution authorities take, on the whole, an optimistic view of economic conditions following the war and foresee the possibility of a boom rather than a disastrous deflation which many laymen have supposed would follow.

This optimistic forecast postulates that the Government will play a larger role in the transition period than after past wars and that large purchasing power will be released to fill domestic and foreign shortages of goods, and that there will be a retarded rate of soldier demobilization.

The present study is prepared by Harold G. Moulton, president of Brookings, and Karl T. Schlotterbeck, and attempts to forecast future trends on the basis of what happened after previous wars. It promptly discovers, however, that the current war is on such a vast scale, and so destructive of property and machines that no final forecasts can be made and only broad generalizations entered.

The Demobilization Problem

The situation is likely to be "distinctly better" in the first two postwar years compared to the unemployment of the late thirties, the report declares.

"The unemployment situation in the first two years after this war should be of much less serious proportions than it was in the years just prior to the war," says the authors. This will develop from withdrawal off the labor market "of women and aged workers," return of youths to school and similar factors, leaving a prospective unemployment group of between 3 and 4 millions compared with 8 to 9 millions in the late thirties.

Better conditions should follow a more active governmental role, the study declares, with adequate plans for devetailing demobilization with creation of new jobs, extensive participation in "physical reconstruction programs" and "on public enterprises." As to the latter, the writers believe that the amount need "not be stupendous."

As to possible "continuation of rationing and price control," the report in a yes and no answer declares this may "well be necessary in some lines," but that continuation of a comprehensive price control program might well have an "adverse" effect.

The first two years after a war, the report concludes from past history, are the easiest, not the hardest. It is after that that troubles really begin. The first two years are the replacement period of stored up purchasing power. The replacement period "will not of itself have solved our longer-run basic economic problems."

Must Use Transition Period

"The real test of this country's ability to maintain prosperous conditions will come after the comparatively easy period of transition. Our future will depend upon the progress which we can make during the transition period toward the elimination of basic sources of economic maladjustment. Unless genuine progress toward the solution of these problems can be made we would find ourselves little better off than we were before the war. Indeed we would be worse off for we would have added the complications of a vast new public debt."

The authors feel that "one of the most constructive things the Government might do is to face this cost-price issue" (high war prices and wages as compared to costs) "squarely and take the measures essential for its correction."

Based on studies of conditions after other American wars the authors conclude:

"In every case, there has been (1) a few months of hesitancy; (2) then a year or more of very active business; (3) followed by a relatively short period of trade and financial readjustment; and (4) a succeeding period of prosperity extending over several years."

Now "if history were to repeat itself after this war, there probably would be a moderate business recession for six months, then rapid recovery and expansion, centering in consumer goods production, and accompanied by rising prices. Then, in about a year, there would be a collapse of prices and an acute but relatively short depression."

Wins Honor

Dr. Robert E. Wilson

President of the Pan American Petroleum & Transport Company, who has been awarded the Perkin Medal of the Society of Chemical Industry for outstanding work in applied chemistry. The medal will be presented at a national gathering of scientists and industrialists in New York Jan. 8.

Steel Output Holds Steady At 99 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel production during the final week of 1942 continued steady at 99 per cent of mill capacity, according to the magazine Steel.

"Entering a year scheduled to see the greatest expansion in capacity ever attempted," continues the report, "the steel industry is set to accomplish goals that seemed fantastic a year ago.

Plans to Expand

"The program for 1943 includes an increase of 6,833,000 tons of steel ingots over the capacity in December, 1942, to a total of 97,115,000 tons. This is a growth of 10,290,000 tons over January, 1942.

Blast furnace capacity is planned to rise to 70,850,000 tons by the end of August, 1943, against 64,440,000 tons at the end of December, 1942, an increase of 6,410,000 tons.

"To accomplish this immense production necessitates a correspondingly larger supply of raw materials, and plans are being laid to provide these. Ore, coke, and limestone tonnage is being increased in step with steel-making capacity.

"To match heavy war demand to this enlarged output the War Production Board is putting into effect its new Controlled Materials Plan, which is expected to achieve a better balance than has been possible under other plans.

"At the turn of the year buying is relatively light because of shifts in character of war demand and imminence of the new plan of distribution. Pressure for many forms of steel continues heavy, but for those under restrictions volume is light.

"Shipbuilding promises to hold its place as a leading consumer, and output of plates for ships and fittings is expected to be larger than it has been in the past year. Airplane and other war equipment programs are to be greatly increased.

"Current demand is well sustained, with improvement expected in January.

Scrap Outlook

"While scrap supply is not too plentiful in face of winter weather and shortage of labor, some soft spots have developed in grades not in demand at points of origin, which must be shipped some distance to consumers in need.

"In such instances shading has been done to move the material. This is not widespread and does not betoken a weak market. In general, supply is sufficient for current needs."

Carloadings Decline 20.4 P. C. in Week; 2.5 P. C. Below '41

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 591,595 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended Dec. 26.

This was a decrease of 151,316 cars, or 20.4 per cent, compared with the preceding week: a decrease of 14,907 cars, or 2.5 per cent, compared with a year ago, and an increase of 46,288 cars, or 8.5 per cent, compared with 1940.

The report classified the loadings, compared with last week and the corresponding week a year ago, as follows:

	Last wk	Decr from Pre wk	Decr from Yr ago
Misc freight	290,248	68,650	*9,973
Less-than-carlot mds	72,492	14,655	50,644
Coal	121,331	42,194	*8,465
Grain and grain products	39,449	8,116	*10,063
Livestock	11,443	4,218	*1,745
Forest products	31,063	10,433	*4,578
Ore	11,882	1,973	*423
Coke	13,687	1,077	*490

*Increase.

Jeep Servicemen Trained

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—Willys-Overland, Inc., said its service experts had trained more than 10,000 soldiers in care and maintenance of Army jeeps. Company engineers and designers who worked with Army technicians in development of the jeep, gave special training to a crew of instructors who, in turn, trained soldiers in 518 Army posts and camps through the country.

Your Federal Income Tax

The financial pages of The Christian Science Monitor will carry a series of articles containing information of interest to persons required to pay Federal income taxes. Returns for the calendar year 1942 are required to be filed not later than March 15, 1943. There are 53 articles. The first appears below:

No. 1

What Is Income Tax?

The Federal income tax is, as the name implies, a tax levied upon incomes, and it is payable in relation to the amount of income. Income, for Federal income tax purposes, means in general any compensation for one's services, whether the compensation be in money or in goods or other services; it includes also the net value received for the product of one's labor, as farm produce in the case of a farmer; income from investments; profit from business operations; and other gains from sales and exchanges of goods and property. Certain limited categories of income are, however, tax exempt, and to the extent of such exemption are excluded in computing the tax.

Because of exemuptions from the tax given to persons having less than certain stated amounts of income, as well as because of various deductions and credits allowable, only a small proportion of the number of persons receiving income have until recently been subject to the tax. Thus, of the estimated 55 million persons in this country who received income in one form or another during the calendar year 1941, only some 26 million were required to file Federal income tax returns for that year, while of these same 26 million, more than 9 million were not taxable due to credits and deductions allowable.

As a result of the lowering of exemptions, many more persons are now subject to the Federal income tax than before, and for the calendar year 1942 it is estimated that more than 35 million persons will file Federal income tax returns. To the large number of persons now subject to the Federal income tax, who have never reported income before for Federal tax purposes, an understanding of the law and applicable regulations is of prime importance.

An income tax return is a declaration on the part of the taxpayer of his total taxable income for the year, together with the verious deductions, exemptions, and credits to which he is entitled. It is in reliance upon voluntary disclosure, and the integrity of taxpayers generally, that the cost of administration of the income tax can be kept at a minimum. Though the return is a voluntary statement, any person who willfully makes a return which he does not believe to be true and correct in every material matter is subject to the penalties provided by law.

The first requirement of the law is the filing of an appropriate return. For individuals generally, this must be done by March 15 following the end of the calendar year. The return must be filed with the appropriate collector of internal revenue for the district in which is located the legal residence or principal place of business of the person making the return.

Under the present law every single person, and every married person not living with husband or wife, having a total income (earnings, together with other income) of $500 or more, and married persons living with husband or wife throughout the taxable year, who have an aggregate income (total earnings of both husband and wife, together with other income) of $1,200 or more, regardless of the amount of net income, must file a return.

The Week in Wall Street

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Last week's stock market had more sound and fury than real significance. In point of volume it was the best week of December and December was the best month of the year; but since the year's volume was the smallest since 1913 this hardly meant much.

For four successive days volume ran over a million shares, which is quite something for the stock market nowadays, and the gyrations of the market were quite strenuous for present trading habits.

But most of the extra volume appears to have been tax selling and year-end adjustments, and so the fact that the market dipped sharply, but rallied to end about unchanged for the week, seemed to mean little except that the intermediate (and probably the major) upward trend continued unchanged.

The recent pattern of weakness for the war stocks and strength for the postwar issues was largely overlaid with the "year-end cross-currents," so that the market did not have much significance.

Stock Trading Slumps

At the end of the month and year, December has made the net gain which is customary in December, but it had missed the usual mid-month dip, registering instead a sharp advance on the 9th and 10th of the month. For the full year the total trading volume of only 125,000,000 shares, or only a little over 10,000,000 shares a month, compared with around 170,000,000 shares in 1941.

What was left of the commodity market — chiefly wheat — drifted upward. It now looks as though living costs, particularly in food, will move up slowly from here as the farm bloc renews its annual push for higher prices. Unfortunately the parity basis for these pushes, though it has strong political appeal, covers advances in things like wheat and short-staple cotton for which a decline would be economically much better than an advance.

Dropping of the milk subsidy for New York, Chicago and Duluth seems to indicate that the actually needed advances in farm prices may be handed on to consumers rather than defrayed by the U. S. Treasury.

The new WPB rule for inventory control over stores doing $200,000 of business is more or less of an anti-climax, as the heavy inventories of last year are being rapidly sold off and the chance to pile up huge inventories will probably not reappear for the duration and then for some time after the war is won.

Victory Loan Big Success

The Victory Loan was a thumping success, with total sales nearly $3,000,000,000 over the original goal of $9,500,000,000 and no comparable Treasury financing will be needed until April. War outlays are now running at the rate of around $75,000,000,000 a year (slightly over $6,000,000,000 a month) and as Mr. Nelson has just pointed out, and as the budget this week will almost certainly indicate, this figure will be sharply increased during 1943.

The new 2½'s of 1968 are now selling slightly over par, or around 100.4 to 100.6 which is good enough. The $520,000,000 decline in excess reserves last week may be the forerunner of a further decline as the authorities may decide to tighten up on the money market in order, perhaps, to reduce the proportion of current Treasury offerings being taken by the big cities, especially New York, and by the big banks.

The bond market, incidentally, has been doing better than the stock market. Volume of bonds on the New York Stock Exchange in 1942 was the largest in five years, helped particularly by railroad liens, particularly of the defaulted rails. Foreign bonds continue to anticipate a victory in 1943 rather than in 1944.

Auto Industry's Contribution

The defense program now moves ahead with little hesitation. In fact, its momentum is now such that by the time the Germans are beaten the excess of Allied arms output over German-Italian will probably be staggering. Principal problem now is allocation rather than total output. To aircraft and merchant ships (of a design improved on the original C-2 ships) has now been added the electronic industry as the top-flight priority ratings.

A clue to the size of the arms program may be seen in the fact that the ex-automobile industry's December output was at the rate of around $7,000,000,000 a year, which is at the rate of around 10,000,000 cars, which is nearly twice what might be called a "good normal" peace-time output—and the rate is due to keep climbing.

Administrative trial-and-error in Washington handling of the war economy continues to show a box score of more trials and more errors. Nearly every industry that now gets a new order from OPA raises a howl about its probable effect on the ability of that industry to do its share in the war.

OPA continues to write new orders by the thousands of words. Its rationing programs, which are now urgently called for, keep lagging. Meat was supposed to have been officially rationed by this time, but its rationing is yet to come, and it now appears that canned goods rationing will be later than officially predicted last week by Messrs. Davis and Wickard.

H. F.

NOTICE OF 26th CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND

We take pleasure in announcing the payment on December 31, 1942 of the 26th consecutive semi-annual dividend on all savings and investment accounts in this Association, again

AT THE RATE OF **3½%** PER ANNUM

It has always been our policy to pay the highest rate of return possible, consistent with the earnings and conservative management policies of this Association. We feel that all current net earnings, after proper provision for required legal reserves and a reasonable increase in our Undivided Profits Account, should be distributed among the current holders of our investment and savings accounts.

While we have never, since the date of our organization in 1929, paid dividends at a rate less than 3½% per annum, this fact should not be taken as an indication that the rate may not be less in the future. We make no predication or promise of what our future dividend rate will be, but we promise to continue the same liberal policy of determining the rate which we have followed in the past.

Upon this policy, we solicit your savings

Southland Federal Savings AND LOAN ASSOCIATION FOUNDED 1929

9440 Wilshire Boulevard—BEVERLY HILLS, CALIF.
Eugene Webb, Jr., President

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Tom Tiddler's Dash for Freedom

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

Author of "The Dip Bucket," "The Mystery of the Bronze Frog," etc.

Farmer Robson's motor car was very old. It was battered in behind where another car had rudely pushed it out of the way, and it was battered in on one side where it had collided with the wall of the garage. A window was cracked, and a mud guard was twisted, but for all that it ran as well as ever, and Farmer Robson wouldn't have parted with it for anything. He was fond of that car, and called it Tom Tiddler.

For many years Tom Tiddler did everything that Farmer Robson asked. He started up immediately, however cold it might be. He took corners at the right speed on slippery days, never trying to hurry round on two wheels. He was polite to other cars, and if they wanted to show off he never raced them, but kept to his own side of the road and went along at his own steady pace. Furthermore, he had never been known to chase over a crossing when the signal lights were at amber, but drew up obediently and waited for the green to appear.

So you can see what a model car Tom Tiddler was outwardly. Inwardly he was rather different—at least he had become rather different. It hadn't happened all at once, but bit by bit he had begun to think that he would like to be independent and go his own way instead of the way the steering wheel went. When he came to a corner and the wheel turned to the right he wanted, at once, to go to the left, no matter what kind of road it was, and when the wheel turned to the left he wanted to go to the right. It was the same when the brake was put on and he had to draw up, for, instead of being glad to rest for a while, he immediately wanted to move forward.

Tom Gets a Chance

Farmer Robson had no idea of this, of course. He still thought Tom Tiddler was the best-behaved car he had ever had, and never dreamt of the things that were going on in Tom Tiddler's heart.

Well, one day the farmer set off nice and early to pick up a sack of potatoes from a neighbor's garden. It was an exceedingly bright and energetic sort of morning, with a wind chasing the shadows over the fields and hedges, and the sun flinging its light here, there and everywhere. Perhaps this had something to do with the fact that no sooner was Tom Tiddler on the road than he wanted more desperately than ever to be independent. It was just shocking how desperate he felt. Every twist of the wheel annoyed him, and every touch on the brake made him cross.

The neighbor's garden was on a ridge of high land, and when Farmer Robson got out of the car the wind blew so hard that he decided to leave his soft hat on the driver's seat in case it blew away. Tom Tiddler watched him walk into the neighbor's garden, and then he gazed down the steep hill in front. It was a jolly sort of hill, and the road was smooth and straight, but he knew, without a doubt, that when the Farmer came back he would turn him round and run straight home again.

"I want to go down that hill," said Tom Tiddler to himself. "That's what I want to do."

A New Driver

Just then the neighbor's son came out of the garden with the sack of potatoes and was about to put it into the back of the car when he noticed Farmer Robson's soft hat. He picked the hat up, placed it at a rakish angle on top of the sack, and set the sack upright in the driver's seat. Then he took a piece of white chalk from his pocket, drew a funny face on the sack—using one of the round lumps made by the potatoes for a nose—and ran back into the garden laughing.

Tom Tiddler was surprised. It didn't seem quite right, somehow, because no one but Farmer Robson had ever sat in the driver's seat before, or had worn his soft hat. But Tom Tiddler was still longing to be independent, and when a stronger gust of wind than ever came hurtling across the ridge and caught him full in the back, he didn't try to keep steady but let himself go, and there he was, moving forward, and there was the beautiful hill waiting for him.

Over the top went Tom Tiddler, and down the other side. It was a most peculiar sensation. No one tried to hold him up. No one checked him in any way. He just went rushing along, faster and faster, with the sack of potatoes grinning at him from the driver's seat.

The whole thing happened in such a terrific hurry that Tom Tiddler hardly knew where he was. As a matter of fact, he was in a ditch—half of him, at any rate. Two of his wheels were firmly planted in the soft, wet grass, the other two were in the air, and the sack of potatoes was face downwards on the floor boards with the soft hat caught round the clutch.

Setting Things to Rights

Tom Tiddler lay still. There was nothing else he could do. He felt most uncomfortable altogether—most uncomfortable both inside and out. He was all tilted up; his windscreen was bespattered with mud, and one of his front lamps was cracked. The run was over and here he was, with no one to set him straight or to clean him up or anything. What would Farmer Robson say when he found him? But perhaps he wouldn't find him. Perhaps he would be left here in the ditch to rust away alone, and Farmer Robson would buy a new car and forget all about him.

Tom Tiddler grew sadder and sadder, and tears began to drip from his radiator onto the already wet grass. All the sunshine had gone out of the day. All the happiness had gone out of his life.

And then he heard voices coming towards him down the hill, and there was Farmer Robson and the neighbor and the neighbor's son. Tom Tiddler hid his face in the grass, he felt so terrible. But Farmer Robson was as kind as ever. He never thought for a second that Tom Tiddler had wanted to run away. He put it all down to the wind, and blamed himself for having left him in such an exposed place on the ridge.

It didn't take long to set him on his four wheels and to push him over the grass and onto the road, and once there he began to feel quite like his old self again. Farmer Robson picked up the soft hat and put it on, and the neighbor's son picked up the sack of potatoes and placed it on the back seat. The chalk face was all rubbed off and it was just a sack again with nobbles that didn't look like noses any more.

And then Farmer Robson set the engine going, and the sun came out, and everything was all right.

Wind Song

The wind came running backwards
And pushed against the trees
Until, it seemed, their branches were
No higher than my knees!

But when I turned to run, it turned—
With funny little squeals—
And like a playful puppy
Came nipping at my heels!

MARION DOYLE

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Everyone could see how the little lady loved the cottage

The Loving Cottage

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

Author of "The Firelight Fairy Book," "The Starlight Wonder Book," etc.

There was once a little old lady who lived alone in a cottage. It was painted white as a newly-opened daisy with green blinds. There were flowers at the door in summer and on the window-sills in winter, and the smoke which came out of the red chimney curled like an ostrich feather. The old lady kept white hens with red combs and a white and yellow cat as fresh looking as though she had just been painted.

Inside and out everything was spick-and-span. The pots and pans shone and winked and the clock on the wall ticked as though it were trying to sing. Everything about the little house was so pretty and gay that no one could see it without saying:

"How much the little lady loves her cottage!"

But what no one had ever guessed was how much the cottage loved the little lady.

When the Doors Stick

Houses have more ideas than you realize. Some love their masters, and some don't like them at all. You can see, if you look closely, that such a home is discontented and not satisfied. It draws itself up tight and stiff. Its doors stick, trying to keep its owners out. Its windows come down suddenly, trying to bang their fingers. It makes funny noises at night trying to scare them.

But when houses love their masters, they do everything to please them, and certainly the cottage did love the little lady.

For instance, one day the little lady was very busy. She had to go to town to do some shopping and see some friends. A great many things happened to delay her, and it was after six o'clock before she opened her gate.

"Oh, dear!" she exclaimed. "It's too late for me to make my pudding!"

And she dearly loved her pudding.

An Eager Welcome

But the cat ran out to meet her, purring, and the hens clucked about her feet as she walked toward the door, welcoming her home, and they all insisted on following her into the kitchen like children who want to see their mother's face when she finds a surprise.

And in a moment the little old lady saw why they had been so eager. For there, on the clean red and white tablecloth of her kitchen table, stood her best platter and on it stood the most delicious golden-brown pudding just from the oven, with a little pitcher of hot lemon sauce beside it, waiting for her return.

There was a note too—just a few words—

"To welcome you home," signed, "The Cottage."

And that is why, down to this very day, there is one kind of pudding which is called Cottage Pudding, the very kind the Cottage made for the little old lady, on the day she went to town.

(Watch for another Chimney Farm story next Monday.)

The Red Squirrels Were Safe

A Nature Column

By Alice Crew Gall and Fleming Crew

Authors of "Flat Tail," "Each in His Way," etc.

It was a winter morning. Snow was falling and a cold north wind lashed the branches of the forest trees, making them creak and groan.

In one of these trees, an old oak, a pair of red squirrels had a nest lined with grass and leaves in the hollow of a dead branch, and just now they were listening to the roaring of the storm. It frightened them a little because it made their tree shake and tremble.

But the old tree had battled the storms of many winters. It had stood there in the forest for a hundred years or more, and though its trunk was weatherbeaten and scarred and a few of its branches had been lopped off by the wind, it was still a stout old tree.

Winter Shelter

In years gone by it had provided homes for many forest creatures. Woodpeckers, owls and chickadees had found winter shelter inside its gnarled branches. Groundhogs, chipmunks, squirrels and skunks had dug their burrows under its twisted roots. And it had provided food as well as shelter, for its acorns were sweet and good to eat, and every year it bore a plentiful crop of them.

The two red squirrels in the oak tree had been busy all through the autumn, gathering nuts for their winter food supply. They had stored in their nest a good stock of hickory nuts, beechnuts and hazelnuts, and, of course, sweet acorns from their old tree. They would not go hungry through the winter.

But not all the little woods creatures were so fortunate. Some of them had stored only a little food, and some had stored no food at all. There was many an empty stomach in the forest this cold winter morning.

When the Cupboard Is Bare

Finding food is not easy when the ground is covered deep with snow as it was today. Most of the smaller creatures are too timid to venture out during the daylight hours. But when darkness comes, the field mice, moles and shrews, and a multitude of other tiny creatures made bold by hunger, creep out from their small homes under logs and in crevices among stones. Food means life to them and so, through the long winter night, the endless hunt goes on.

But there are dangers by night as well as by day for little creatures of the woods. At night the crafty fox is abroad, and the weasel and the owl, and no tiny hunter is safe when these mighty hunters of the night are in the forest. Yet, in spite of dangers and hardships, forest life goes on, winter and summer, spring and fall, year after year and century after century.

Today the red squirrels were safe in their snug nest, high in the oak tree. Outside, the north wind roared through the forest, but they did not hear it now, for they had gone to sleep. It was best for squirrels to be asleep on a winter day like this.

And the old tree that sheltered them tossed its branches high, as though laughing at the storm and daring it to do its worst.

(Watch for stories in the stars on Monday after next.)

Puzzling Party Answers

Sleeping Beauty; Jack and the Beanstalk; Red Ridinghood; Cinderella; Aladdin; Jack, the Giant Killer, and Dick Whittington.

Drawn by Else Bostelmann for The Christian Science Monitor

The red squirrels were snug in their nest

Spinning Acorn Cups

By Owen Oliver

On these cold winter days, what a feast the squirrels have when they find an oak whose branches still hold a few acorns. Many acorns lie on the ground, under a white snow blanket, and on some branches the acorn cups still cling, but they are empty. In our spinning picture today we have some acorns that are waiting for us to restore them to their cups.

Carefully cut out the black portion containing the acorn cups and mount it on a piece of thin cardboard of the same size. Trim the edges neatly. Cut out the black portion containing the acorns and mount it, upside down as shown, on the reverse side.

Pierce the cardboard at the places marked by white dots, a quarter of an inch from the edge. Thread a short piece of string through each small hole and tie, leaving about three inches free.

Twirl the pieces of string between fingers and thumbs. The card will spin rapidly and the two pictures will merge into one another, so that the acorns will appear to be in the acorn cups.

(Next Monday, we shall put the cover on the tureen.)

Prizes for Four

By Peter White

One of our star prize-winners is Doris Jean Creer, ten, of Temple City, California. She has been writing for the contest since she was seven, and has won four books. She wrote us such a nice "thank you" letter for the last book she won, that we are sharing a few paragraphs of it with you.

"Thank you for the lovely book, 'The Snow Treasure,' by Marie McSwigan," her letter says. "I think it is a very, very exciting story. My teacher had a girl in my class read 'Snow Treasure' to us. Every day, the class would ask her to read it to them. They liked it very much.

"I am now ten years old, so I cannot win any more books, but I can enjoy reading the four books that I have won. Thank you very, very much."

Our other star prize-winner is Ruth Foell, ten, of Houston, Texas. Ruth, too, won her first book when she was seven, and has won three more since that.

As a reward for their good work, we are sending Doris Jean and Ruth each a special prize book with our best wishes for the New Year.

December prize-winners are Donald Lee Mahoney, seven, of Argos, Indiana; and Ronda Mae Lapidus, ten, of Medford, Massachusetts. Here are their letters:

Donald's book is "Two on a Tow," by Zillah Macdonald, a lovely story of two boys on a barge in the Erie Canal. Ronda Mae's is "The Middle Moffat," by Eleanor Estes, a merry tale of the doings of the Moffat family.

Here are their letters:

A Young Farmer

I like the Betsy and Ellen stories very much. The best part was when Betsy tried to adopt the Negro baby, and when Billy fell through the window into the whitewash.

I like the book you sent me when I was five years old. It was "Topsy Turvy Circus," and I can read it now for myself as I am seven and in the third grade.

I still live on the farm but go to school in town. My big brother Tom went with the Boy Scouts on a canoe trip this summer down the St. Joe River to St. Joseph, Michigan. The week he was gone my other brother Jim, who is 12, took second prize with his 4-H calf at Argos Fair. Her name is Irene, and she is a year old. Mama made a nice calf blanket to put on her.

I want to be a Boy Scout when I get old enough. I can join the 4-H when I am 10.

Donald Lee Mahoney

Who Said Mr. Kilpatrick?

I read the stories by Carolyn Haywood every Monday. What interest me most is what I hear about Betsy, Billy and Ellen. I like the way the author arranges her story.

Last night I read about Betsy's sleigh ride. I thought it was very interesting. At the end of the story it asked whether the man who played Santa Claus was Santa Claus, or Mr. Kilpatrick. I'll answer that, saying it was Mr. Kilpatrick. When they stopped at the old inn for hot dogs and cocoa, I was getting very hungry.

Ronda Mae Lapidus

We make Special Mention of the following children, who also sent in good letters for the Contest: Patricia Taylor, ten, of Montebello, California; Barbara Ballard, Doris Stevens, Hazel Purvis and Cora May Wildermuth, all of Marion, Indiana.

Teddy Bear Comes Home

It was sunset time. Long shadows fell across the narrow, winding path in the woods as Teddy Bear hurried along humming a merry tune.

At the end of the path he knew he would find a little shop with two windows and a door in the middle. In one window he would see tins of sweetened milk, and in the other tins of baked beans and bacon, and behind the counter his mother, Goody Bear, would be serving a customer.

It was many months since Teddy Bear had left his home one wintry morning. He had grown tired of helping his mother in the shop, and of sweeping the floor, cleaning the windows and running errands, and had slipped away to seek his fortune before anyone was up and about.

And now, here he was coming home again, for the lion tailor he had worked for all these months was so fond of walking a tightrope and turning somersaults that he had decided to close his business and become an acrobat.

Before the lion tailor went, he gave Teddy his shiny leather shoes and told him he might choose any clothes he liked in the shop. So that was why Teddy was looking so smart as he hurried along the narrow, winding path in a red waistcoat, a blue topcoat, bright blue socks, and blue and white check trousers. His other belongings were in a brand new suitcase tied to a cane and slung over his left shoulder.

Where the Path Led

At last the path stopped winding about, and there, straight ahead, stood the little shop. But what was wrong with it? Teddy stopped humming his merry tune, for, instead of the door standing wide open, it was shut and locked, and there were green shutters drawn across the windows. What could it mean?

Teddy put down his suitcase and banged on the door with his cane but no one opened it. He pushed his gray felt hat back on his head and tried to look through some cracks in the shutters, but he couldn't see anything in the dark little shop, nor could he hear the slightest sound.

Just then he felt something soft poking his ankles. It was Sam Wolf's nose.

"I thought it was you, Teddy," laughed Sam Wolf, "in spite of your smart clothes. Goody Bear is away on business, and as she hadn't anyone to mind the shop for her she had to shut it up."

"Poor Ma! I'm sorry I went away," Teddy said sadly.

"I've got an idea," said Sam Wolf, after he had heard something about Teddy's stay with the lion tailor. "The key of the shop is under the loose stone by the step. Why not go in and prepare a welcome for Ma Goody, she may be back very soon."

Teddy found the key under the loose stone and the door gave a squeak of delight as he pushed it open.

"Here I am, back again!" he cried to the old broom hanging on its nail.

Getting Down to Work

It didn't take Teddy long to light the lamp and to change his smart clothes for his business ones. Then he set to work. He swept and cleaned and polished, and as he did so everything seemed to say, "We're glad you are back!"

He had just laid the supper table for two, and there was a delicious smell of pork and beans coming from the stove, when the shop bell went tinkle tinkle, and there stood his mother, Goody Bear, as surprised as could be.

"Teddy!" she gasped. And then, because she was so pleased to see him, she quite forgot to scold him for running away, but gave him a big hug instead.

Today the little shop is as neat and clean as a new pin. You wouldn't find a cobweb anywhere. And as for the windows, they shine so brightly that everyone stops in passing to look in.

In a cupboard in Teddy Bear's bedroom is a pair of shiny leather shoes, a smart red waistcoat, a blue topcoat, bright blue socks, and a pair of blue and white check trousers. Some day, when the acrobat show comes to town, Teddy will put them on and take his mother to see the lion tailor walking a tightrope and turning somersaults.

F. K. Hewlett

If I Had My Wish

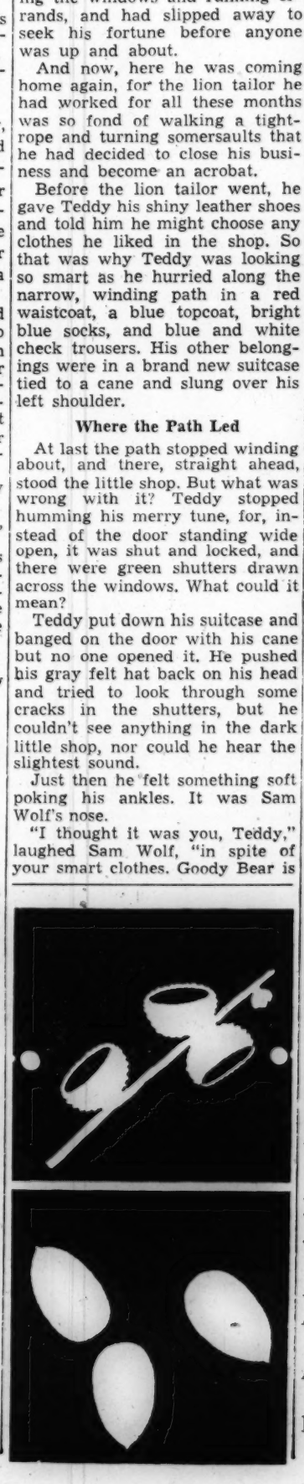
If I could have my wish
I should never be a queen,
Seated on a golden throne
While my subjects bowed the knee.

I should never be a lady,
However beautiful,
In a high stone tower
Looking out across the sea.

No, I would be a gipsy girl
With my hair about my shoulders;
I would ride a little horse
Along the lanes all day,

And feel the hot sun shining,
And feel the fresh wind blowing,
And as I neared our camp at dusk
I'd hear a fiddle play.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH



Analysis of Hitler Speech Bares Fear of Reich Schism

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4—As in previous years of the Nazi regime, Hitler's New Year's message to the German people has proven to be one of the most illuminating documents of the moment, for the Nazi Führer has the, for us, happy faculty of telling many things he would rather we did not know through the very distortions of fact, through his complete untruths, and through his obvious omissions.

His speech this year is notable for the following features:

He avoided a survey of the military operations of the preceding months which has been a main feature of previous war messages.

Instead of predicting certain victory in the coming year, or at any particular time, he stressed the sacrifices made by the armed forces, admitted that "the winter may be difficult," and expressed only what read like a pious hope in victory rather than a confident assertion.

Fear Motive Invoked

He invoked the "fear" motive for continued German war effort more gruesomely than it has appeared before in the public statements of Nazi leaders (with complete omission of the "profit" motive on which German propaganda began the war).

He devoted the longest distinct section of the message to a distortion of history which would have brought envy to the eyes of Baron Munchausen for the purpose of persuading the German people that Germany for centuries has been the one lone object of the hatred and enmity of other nations.

Of all these points, perhaps the last is the most revealing. It occupies the entire first fifth of the speech in length. It seeks to give the impression that Europe's wars for centuries have begun with the desire of either France or Britain or Russia or (latterly) the United States to destroy Germany. Of course, according to Hitler, Germany was always the victim of aggression, never the attacker.

Why this exhaustive, though fraudulent, invocation of history going back to the Middle Ages? The reason is crystal clear. Hitler is using an old-time tested device for trying to draw the German people together and persuade them that this was not his war, or a Nazi war, but a war which was directed against the entire German nation. He is arguing to the German people that their fate is one with his fate.

Familiar Propaganda

It has a familiar ring. In the years after the last war when the militarists and nationalist groups discredited by the defeat of 1918 were trying to re-establish their power in Germany, they based their initial appeal on a whining assertion that Germany had been unfairly treated and that every other nation was Germany's enemy.

To have resorted to this line of propaganda attack, Hitler must be strongly aware of a rising doubt among the German people. He must have learned from the Gestapo that in little groups in their homes, perhaps around the Army camp fires, certainly in the little taverns of the working districts, men and women are beginning to see a sharp distinction between Hitler, his party, and the German people. He must be in real need of some line of propaganda which will try to make them believe that the enmity of the world is directed not against him or his party but against Germany itself and every German in it.

Hence he misquotes history to build up an illusion that this war is merely one in a long sequence in which Germany, regardless of its rulers or its regime, is the object of the enmity of the world. It involves an attempt to wipe out any distinction between his regime and previous German governments. He is trying to make them believe that whether it is the German Empire of the Middle Ages, or the Prussia of the eighteenth century or the Hohenzollern state of recent memory, or the Nazi regime of today it is all Germany and a Germany which the rest of the world is determined to keep down.

Then he goes on to portray the enemy according to familiar Nazi propaganda as profiteers, warmongers, and Jews. Then he has one paragraph on the "fear" motive telling the German people that the intention of the Allies 'is to deprive the German nation of its children, to butcher millions of young men, to split up the Reich, and to make it for all time a defenseless object of exploitation of its capitalist or Bolshevik environment."

Links Himself to People

Toward the end there is a curious little bit bearing on the same point. He says:

"What distinguishes me from the broad mass of our people is only the honor of being their leader. For the rest, however, their sufferings are mine, just as my pride and joy will one day be the pride and joy of the entire people."

Why this attempt to identify himself personally with Germans? There must be a good reason and the only plausible reason is that a large number of Germans are asking if he is one with them in their sufferings and privations and desires and interests.

There is nothing new in any of these propaganda points of approach to the German people from the Nazi leader. But it is extremely significant that at this point of the war Hitler bases his New Year's message not on the prospect of victory and its prospective rewards, but on the old argument that the outside world has set its bloodthirsty hand against all Germany and every German in it.

At the beginning of 1943, Adolf Hitler obviously is afraid that the German people, deprived of the prospect of an early conclusion of the war are beginning to cast about for some way of severing their fate from his lagging war chariot.

Church Restrictions By Nazis Protested

By the Associated Press

New York, Jan. 4

The Bishop of Wurttemberg has protested to Nazi Propaganda Minister Goebbels against "attacks on Christianity" pouring from German printing presses while "the Church is prohibited to print the Bible," a British Broadcasting Company report heard by the Federal communications Commission said yesterday.

The letter printed in a Swedish newspaper Dec. 17, was quoted as saying:

"In your propaganda to the Russian people, you say, 'Adolf Hitler and the German Army wish to restore freedom of religion to the Russian people,' but in Germany you work in a quite opposite direction. You are trying to drive the German people away from the Church."

U. S. and Britain Allocated Vital French Africa Products

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—Raw materials available to the United Nations in French North Africa including vitally needed zinc, lead cobalt, and manganese, have been allocated to the United States and the United Kingdom, the Combined Raw Materials Board has announced.

The allocation was made with the co-operation of French authorities in North Africa, the Board said.

After meeting local needs, supplies available for export will go to the two countries on this basis:

To the United Kingdom—iron ore and pyrites, phosphate rock and super-phosphates, zinc ore and concentrates, lead bullion and ore.

To the United States—manganese, cobalt ore, and cork.

The Board said the most important raw materials available from North Africa are phosphate rock and iron ore.

French North Africa ranks only behind the United States in the production of phosphate rock, with an average annual prewar production of more than 4,000,000 tons. Average French North African production of high-grade iron ores running more than 50 per cent iron content, is more than 3,000,000 tons annually. The Board said, however, that actual exports in 1943 were expected to be considerably less than these amounts.

While the United States has a sufficient supply of iron ore and phosphate rock, high-grade ore is important for Great Britain's steel producton and phosphates for the intensive agricultural program being carried out in the United Kingdom to increase domestic food production.

With the exception of cork, French North African production of other raw materials is small in relation to the available United Nations' supply. Algeria normally produces about one-fifth of the total world supply of cork.

Women Demand a Fifth Freedom, Freedom for Women Everywhere

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 (AP)—An appeal to the United Nations "to establish, without delay, for their own peoples a fifth freedom—freedom for women"—comes today from a group of international women's associations.

The resolution was adopted at a ceremony in the crypt of the Capitol sponsored by the World Women's Party for Equal Rights on the 150th anniversary of the birth of Lucretia Mott, Quaker preacher and pioneer suffragist.

In brief addresses, Senator Guy M. Gillette (D) of Iowa and Representatives Ludlow (D) of Indiana and U. S. Guyer (R) of Kansas said they would introduce again this year a bill calling for a constitutional amendment to grant women equal rights.

"We preach democracy," Mr. Ludlow said, "but there can be no genuine democracy when we have left intact over 1,000 common law discriminations against women, and when the statute books of the States reek with discriminatory enactments.

"In no State of this Union does complete legal equality today exist for men and women. In every legislative session of every State, bills are constantly appearing that impair the power of women to earn, and thus threaten their life and their liberty."

Senator Gillette said that 14 other Senators had agreed to join him as co-sponsors of the amendment.

Participating in the ceremony were representatives of the International Council of Women, World's Christian Temperance Union, International Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, Medical Women's International Association, All Asian Conference of Women and World Women's Party for Equal Rights.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Game Barely Recognizable

Yes, big league baseball is getting the green light in 1943, but the old national pastime, as we have known it down through the years, will barely be recognizable to either player or fan.

Once the envy of the man on the street for his eight or more weeks in the sun country, housed at expensive resort hotels, the ball player this year will look like anybody else in the early spring. Missing will be the mahogany tan, long his trademark.

White and chilled in April, he will be lost among the customers as he approaches the ball park. Even the gentlemen of the press will blend in with the northern scenery, in case you happen to be interested, which we doubt.

Very Necessary

Of course, this is not to suggest that it is undesirable or common to resemble the customer, even though a few of our professional heroes think themselves much higher, socially, than the person who walks up to the window and buys a ticket. The truth is, as even the copy boy can tell you, there would be no ball player or gentleman of the press without the humble customer. As a matter of cold fact, if anyone deserves a few weeks in the South every spring, it is Mr. C. Where would we be without him?

However, getting back to the original subject, big leaguers will be a strange-looking lot meandering about the ball park, swinging, throwing and sliding with white necks and faces. Bing Miller, for one. For years Bing has sported the top tan in the majors; first while an outfielder with the Athletics, and later as a coach with the Red Sox and Tigers. After a while it became his pride and joy. How will we know the new Miller?

About Holdouts

Through January and February and early March, at the height of the holdout season, ball players would often shout: "Either I get more money or I stay home and take care of the pigs and chickens!" His voice could be heard from the Atlantic to the Pacific; from Canada to the Gulf, and sometimes beyond. But as a rule, as soon as the flowery stories began drifting out of the Deep South or Far West, the stubbornness of the much-abused athlete quickly disappeared and he once again was one of the boys, signed and happy.

Next spring, however, some of the so-called heroes may prolong their holdouts on the theory that even the farm, with its five o'clock rising hour and laborious details, is to be preferred to training in field houses or home parks, and being pushed around the country in crowded coaches and diners, with limited menus and disappearing baggage porters. Too, a lot of the boys will have to look a second time to read the figures on their contracts. With no one certain how well basebell will draw in '42, the magnates, with grins on their collective faces, will put a soft pedal on salary increases.

New Alibis

A favorite pastime of the ball players is thinking up abilis. He has one for a batting slump, another when knocked out of the box, still another when a line drive goes thorugh his legs for three bases and one when, instead of catching somebody going into home, he threw past second base. It takes years to think up a good one with the manager looking him in the face, but most of the boys come through in the clutch.

But this year the big leaguer will find possibilities unlimited. He can blame his shrinking stick average on a poorly-lighted training cage, or the loss of his fast ball on the frigid northern wilds. Or he could blame both on the fact that he had to sit up all night on a coach between Philadelphia and St. Louis.

Missed most of all by the fans will be such colorful characters as Teddy Williams, Johnny Pesky, Phil Rizzuto, Enos Slaughter and other pals of the past who are now playing—or will soon be playing—a bigger and more important game. Until those boys and the old spring training setup return, this new national pastime will be nothing more than a substitute for the old one.

Big Leagues Meet Landis At Chicago

CHICAGO, Jan. 4 (AP)—Baseball officials began gathering in Chicago today for Commissioner K. M. Landis' emergency session at the Palmer House tomorrow, which President William Harridge of the American League believes "will definitely straighten out the 1943 season."

"We'll know the where and when of spring training," he said, "and after we find this out we can map a definite schedule.

"I'm not sure what Judge Landis has in mind. He hasn't mentioned his conference with ODT Director Eastman with anyone. All baseball men can do until tomorrow is speculate."

Twin Bill Days

Harridge believes if the regular 154 game schedule is continued it easily could be fitted into a shortened season by making "doubleheader days" common attractions just like double features at theaters.

The main questions for the mileage conservation parley center on inaugurating the season April 13 or about the 27th, trimming schedules from 154 to 140 games, reducing traveling squads from 25 to about 20 players by leaving utility men at home, and whether to open spring training within a radius of home or actually at home.

At least three major league teams, the Philadelphia Athletics and Phils and the New York Yankees, have indicated their willingness to train at home.

First in Minors

The American Association was one of the first minor leagues to await a cue from the majors before taking definite action for the coming season. George M. Trautman, Association President, said: "Most of our clubs have decided to train almost in their own back yards. We'll undoubtedly follow the lead of the majors."

The Landis plan was believed to embody these points:

1. A reduction in the major league schedule from 154 games to 140.
2. Selection of April 27 as the season's opening day instead of April 13.
3. Longer series so as to reduce intersectional trips from the currently planned three to two. (The clubs made four East-West swings last year.)
4. Open dates between long "jumps" so as to make the use of Pullmans unnecessary.
4. Reduction of the size of traveling squads from 25 to 20 players.

Lake Placid Ski Crown Is Taken By New Hampshire

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4 (AP)—New Hampshire University is the winner of the 1943 Lake Placid invitation intercollegiate ski title.

The New Hampshire squad piled up 468.09 points, with Norwich (Vt.) University running a close second, amassing 462.64. Williams was third with 452.94,Middlebury fourth, 446.81; Syracuse fifth 426.60, Cornell sixth, 398.03.

The events, completed Saturday, were cross-country, jumping, slalom and downhill racinig.

R. R. Sheehan, Middlebury, won individual honors for the four events, totaling 469.7 points. Merrill Barber, Norwich, was second with 449.4. Arthur Devlin, Syracause, took the one-mile downhill race in 1m. 36.3s., followed by Joe Gale, Middlebury, in 1m. 36.4s.

Shrine Grid Game Netted $65,000

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The Shrine's East-West football classic New Year's Day netted approximately $65,000, the largest since the game's inception in 1925, William Coffman, managing director, reported.

Half goes to the Shrine Hospital for children here, and the other half to war relief.

The attendance figure of 59,000, while almost a sell-out, set no record, but receipts increased largely because of a slight price boost.

Eastern Skating Competition Site New Haven Club

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—The New Haven Skating Club has been named sponsor of the eastern sectional figure skating championship competitions, Herman Fritz, general chairman of the local club, has announced.

The amateur contests will be held at the Arena Friday and Saturday, Jan. 19 and 20, and winners will meet the finalists in the western division for the national championships.

Fritz and Heaton Robertson of New Haven, President of the United States Figure Skating Association, will be referees.

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Discuss Baseball's Future

Associated Press

ODT Director Joseph B. Eastman (left) and Baseball Commissioner K. M. Landis

Meeting in Washington last week, Office of Defense Transportation Director Eastman and Commissioner Landis talked for some time about the immediate future of big league baseball, with the results still a mystery. The magnates and fans will learn the facts in this week's special Chicago meeting, however, at which Commissioner Landis will preside and do most of the talking.

Sports Around the Hub

Olympics Back Friday

With Ice-Capades running out Wednesday, amateur hockey returns to the Boston Garden this week end. The Olympics take on the Philadelphia Falcons in a two-game series, playing the opener Friday evening and the second 24 hours later. The Friday game will mark the first local appearances of Bill Meloche, the new right wing from the Verdun Maple Leafs, and Roger Bedard, the 18-year-old Granby, Quebec, boy who actually is the property of the Providence Reds.

Although the Bruins miss tomorrow night's Garden date because of the Ice-Capades, the professionals have an attractive home game coming up later in the week. On Sunday evening they play the colorful Toronto Maple Leafs, with whom they were tied at the head of the National Hockey League early today.

* * *

Foxy Flumere, Northeastern's basketball coach, faces a busy January schedule. This month his Husky varsity runs up against Rhode Island State, Connecticut and Springfield, three of the top teams in New England. Now through experimenting, Flumere thinks his boys ready to give anyone a battle. A week ago they defeated the Harvard Naval Training quintet.

* * *

Briefs . . . Eddie Collins of the Red Sox and Johnny Quinn of the Braves are en route to Chicago for baseball's important meeting with Commissioner Landis. John is making the trip in place of his dad, Bob, who is busy trying to locate an indoor cage as a spring training site for the Braves . . . Eastern Intercollegiate League basketball gets under way this week. Cornell entertains Columbia Wednesday, and visits Yale Friday and Harvard Saturday. The Ithacans should be rather well softened by the time they reach Cambridge and the Crimson engagement. Harvard, by the way, lost to University of Detroit Saturday night, 34-19. Their only road win was by a 31-28 margin over Michigan State.

* * *

The Crimson cagers, however, should benefit from the experience gained on this mid-western tour. Returning from it a year ago, they defeated a strong Dartmouth team in Eastern League competition . . . Some 2,000 royal rooters greeted the Boston College Eagles as they returned from their Miami Orange Bowl encounter late yesterday, proving that all is forgiven for the defeat by Alabama. At least, the Eagles did not go down without a stirring struggle . . . The B. C. Varsity Club gives its annual dinner to the Eagle grid varsity Sunday night at the Hotel Statler. Joe McKenney will be toastmaster.

* * *

The 27th annual indoor games of the Boston Y. M. C. A. are scheduled for the evening of Jan. 23. The card will include the 45-yard hurdles from scratch and the following handicap events: 45-yard dash, 300-yard run, 600-yard run, the 1,000-yard, two-mile, 16-pound shotput and running high jump. Some relay races may also be arranged. Entry free is a mere 25 cents . . . Choate won the annual prep school hockey tournament at the Boston Skating Club over the past week end, reaching the top by defeating Noble and Greenough, 2-1.

Answer to Guessing Game

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—The answers to a guessing game that has puzzled sports fans for some time is due before very long . . . Tomorrow Judge Landis will tell the baseball big-wigs what he learned in Washington last week and they'll decide how far they can go with the 1943 season.

So far we've seen $125,000 worth of good excuses for playing those New Year's Day football games . . . That's approximately the amount raised for charity by three of them . . . The East-West and Sun Bowl games were all-out benefits, the Rose Bowl had to wait until after the game to announce its $50,000 gift to the Red Cross because of the rule that no event can be billed as a Red Cross benefit unless the entire take goes to that organization . . . There may be some good reason why we haven't heard of any donations from the others . . . For instance, the Sugar Bowl had some sort of financial setup that required the Sugar Bowl Association to make up the difference between $1.10 and the regular price on all the cut-rate seats sold to service men.

Today's Guest Star

Charlie Landolf, New Castle, Pa., News: The Athletics and Phillies, smart enough to avoid playing each other for not enough seasons, are going to unfurl their technique before the '43 campaign starts. Could it be that they want to show fans the exact meaning of the adjective futile?"

Service Department

Maybe you wouldn't believe it, but combat fliers "generally lead a sedentary life," according to Jim Pixlee, head of the Army Air Force physical training . . . That's why they're required to get in an hour of athletics daily to keep in condition . . . "There's no more activity in flying a plane than sitting at a desk," Pixlee explains . . . Ensign Gar Griffith, who coached the Manhattan Beach Coastguard football team last fall, is trying to line up games against eastern colleges for 1943 and so far Villanova has been the only taker . . . Bill Shirley of the Little Rock Arkansas Democrat, who probably is the only sports writer who ever covered spring training so thoroughly that he was offered a job as a ball player, now is a Coastguard seaman stationed at Index, Wash.

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Jan. 2

East

Fordham 84, Rhode Island State 75.
N. Y. City College 61, Geneva 16.
V. P. I. 39, Emory and Henry 38.
Creighton 31, Long Island U. 30.
Drury 52, Camp Crowder, Mo., 40.
St. Louis U. 43, Arkansas 37.
North Dakota State 61, Minot Teachers 53.
Cape Girardeau, Mo., 51, Ordnance Plant (Crab Orchard, Ill.) 32.
Iowa 69, Ripon 38.
Loyola 51, Illinois Wesleyan 48.
Northwestern 59, Great Lakes 47.
Ohio 48, Cincinnati 33.
North Dakota 49, Concordia (Minn.), 39.
Ball State 51, Northern Illinois T. 47.
Missouri 49, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., 23.
Detroit 34, Harvard 19.
Oregon State 40, Washington (St. Louis, Mo.) 32.
Minnesota 62, South Dakota State 52.
Ohio Wesleyan 61, Case 40.
Capital 50, Lockbourne Air Base 31.
Oshkosh 48, Sheboygan 25.
Washburn 36, Hays State 30.
Illinois 38, Stanford 26.
Washington State 55, Wayne University 31.
Oberlin College 59, Camp Perry 41.

South

Ohio State 45, Kentucky 40.

West

U. C. L. A. 46, Santa Ana Air Base 37.
Coast Guard 38, St. Mary's 35.
Texas A. and M. 39, Duncan Field Flyers 33.
Ft. Warren All Stars 50, Greeley State 41.
Utah State 47, Montana State 38.
Southern Methodist 48, East Texas Teachers 36.
Idaho 52, Montana 37.

Sinkwich in Movies

HOLLYWOOD, Jan. 2 (AP)—Frankie Sinkwich, Georgia's All-America boy, probably will star in another football game soon—in the movies. President Harry Cohn of Columbia Studios said Sinkwich, who scored the only touchdown in Georgia's 9-0 Rose Bowl victory over U. C. L. A., has accepted an offer to make a film sometime between now and March, when he enters the Marines.

Lily Bowl Marks Football Debut Down in Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Jan. 4 (AP)—Football—U. S. version—made its debut in Bermuda yesterday with a team representing a United States Army detachment defeating a Navy eleven, 19 to 18, in the Lily Bowl.

The contest, which local officials hope to make an annual attraction after the war, lured 7,000 spectators.

Not only did the United States Army and Navy provide the playing talent, but the men of the two services erected the extra bleachers last week in their spare time and rolled and marked the field.

Viscount Knollys, Governor of Bermuda, watched the first half of the struggle from the Navy side of the field and marched to the Army sector during the halftime ceremonies.

The game was "complete" with a cheering section and band for each team. A mule served as the Army mascot and a goat was paraded in front of the Navy bench.

Birdie Tebbetts Lured Several Into Air Force

WACO, Texas (AP)—Appropriately enough they're called "Birdie's Boys"—this gang of fellows who gave up brief baseball careers to fight for greater glory. They are the pals of Sgt. George R. Tebbetts. Sergeant Tebbetts, you know, is the same Birdie Tebbetts who earned diamond fame with the Detroit Tigers.

The group is made up of Tebbetts' kind, ball players who came to the Waco Army Flying School where Birdie began his military life toward the closing days of the 1942 season.

Bruce Campbell, Buster Mills, Sid Hudson, Hoot Evers, Herb Nordquist, Mike Mandjack, Lou Batterson, Nick and Mike Popovich, to name some of those to whom professional baseball is no stranger. They all came in as privates, eager to work and earn any rating possible.

The reason they're called "Birdie's Boys" is that directly or indirectly they all are in the army air force through Tebbetts' efforts. Soon after being stationed here in August, Tebbetts was assigned to recruiting.

They sent Birdie to Detroit—his old stamping ground—and it proved a wise move. Those who were anxious to join up went to Tebbetts; Birdie went to those whom he felt had something the armed force could use.

Four Brothers

The story is that one night Birdie dropped in to pay a social call on a young lady he knew casually, and before the evening was over had talked four of her brothers into enlisting.

When they called Birdie back to Waco he immediately took stock of his boys who had landed there, and found he hadn't done badly so far as baseball talent was concerned. Naturally, talk immediately arose concerning a team when spring rolls around. And if this talent remains together, the Waco Army Flying School will take a back seat to no one in service diamond circles.

The only hitch is that Birdie may not be around to enjoy the fruits of his labor. Right now he's at the Army Air Force Officer Candidate School in Miami Beach earning his lieutenant's bars through a course in physical training. Sure, he wants to come back, but it's not certain that he will.

Fit Themselves

If and when he returns, he'll have reason to be pleased with his early efforts, because almost without exception his boys are doing excellent jobs of fitting themselves into the army scheme and carrying out the duties to which they have been assigned.

Most of them are taking part in the post's giant physical training program, and handling several hour-long classes a day is also serving to keep them in the peak condition they usually lose over the long winter months.

Bruins Tied With Leafs; 500th Goal

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Ag
Boston	12	8	6	30	93	88
Toronto	13	8	4	30	122	75
Detroit	10	7	6	26	79	63
Chicago	9	7	6	24	78	80
Montreal	6	13	5	17	71	101
New York	7	14	3	17	77	113

Results Jan. 2

Toronto 6, Montreal 3.

Results Jan. 3

Chicago 3, New York 3.
Toronto 4, Montreal 4.
Boston 3, Detroit 2.

By the Associated Press

A pair of ties in last night's National Hockey League games produced a pair of deadlocks in the standings with Boston and Toronto sharing first place once more and New York and Montreal keeping each other company in the cellar.

Toronto, after downing Montreal easily Saturday night and moving to the head of the list, could do no better than gain a 4 to 4 tie with the Canadiens in Sunday's affair and dropped back to join the Bruins, who increased their point collection by beating Detroit, 3-2.

Rangers Win

At the same time the New York Rangers belted in three goals during a fast second period with the Chicago Hawks for a 3 to 3 scrimmage.

The Hawks' first goal came off the stick of Reg Bentley at 5:44 of the first period and was the 500th tally of the present campaign which now has passed the half way mark in number of games played. To make the tally of especial significance, he was assisted by brothers Max and Doug.

Another Hawk marker by Red Hamill in the first and one by Bill Thoms at the outset of the second made the score 3 to 0 against the Rangers before they started their onslaught.

Brimsek Stars

Boston's triumph was the Bruins' first in eight games although the Rossmen never slipped out of first place during their slump. Again it was Frankie Brimsek, their goal tender, who starred. He kicked out 33 shots during the encounter to only 13 for Johnny Mowers of the Red Wings.

Elmer Lach assisted on all four Montreal goals, two of which were punched in by Toe Blake. It was Blake who got the equalizer at 18:51 of the final semester.

Styl Apps was the big noise for the Toronto Leafs, being involved in three of their scores.

At the outset of the encounter Gordie Drillon was twice denied scores on technicalities by Referee Norm Lamport and the struggle was a heated one the remainder of the way.

Buffalo Bisons Lead American

By the Associated Press

"Turn-about is fair play" is an old adage in sport brought back in the 1942-1943 season of the American Hockey League.

Early in the season the Buffalo Bisons were parading along at the head of the western section of the league until Dec. 5 when the red-hot Pittsburgh Hornets were met. The Hornets triumphed, 3 to 2, and it wasn't long before the Bisons were in second place and the Pittsburghers on top.

Sunday the two clubs collided again and once more the score was 3 to 2, but this time the Bisons triumphed and immediately hopped back to first place.

Errickson Let Out

CHICAGO (AP)—Dick Errickson, Chicago Cub pitcher who was obtained from the Boston Braves on waivers last July, has been released to the Los Angeles farm club, General Manager James Gallagher has announced.

Brooks Advance

NEW YORK, Jan. 4 (AP)—The Brookhattan Soccer Club won its way into the fourth round of the National Challenge Cup competition by defeating the Fall River, Mass., Rovers, 7 to 2, yesterday. The Brooks led, 3 to 1, at the half.

McDonald Appointed

MONTREAL (AP)—John McDonald, for five years Road Secretary of the Brooklyn Dodgers has been appointed Vice-President and General Manager of the Montreal Royals of the International League.

Ned Irish predicts his 20 double headers and final tournament games at Madison Square Garden this year will draw 350,000 fans.

Dartmouth Six Comes Here For Three Contests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., Jan. 4—The Dartmouth hockey team, which gathered at West Point today for a six-day practice visit, has augmented its schedule to include three Boston contests during the current winter vacation. The Indians will oppose Boston College at the Arena on Jan. 12, Harvard in a non-league game at Cambridge on Jan. 14, and Northeastern in the Arena on Jan. 15.

Northeastern will come to Hanover for a return match on Feb. 13, and Boston University will also play in the Davis Rink here on Feb. 16.

Coach Eddie Jeremiah has taken a squad of 14 players to West Point, including three lines, a trio of defensemen, and two goalies. The defense posts constitute his biggest problem following the loss of nine of the 15 lettermen who were slated to return this season.

Last year's high-powered line of Riley, Rondeau and Harrison, which sparked the Green to 22 victories in 24 contests and to an undefeated Pentagonal League campaign, will be intact in name, anyway, as freshman Bill Riley of Medford takes over the left wing berth vacated by his enlisted brother Jack. Dick Rondeau of Providence and Bill Harrison of Walpole, scoring aces of the league last year, will again head up the Indian attack. Hal Cannon, Al Foster of Reading, and George Pulliam of Cranston, R. I., form the defense squad, while Al Barrett and Wiley Hitchcock are the goalies.

Snook Hughes of Medford, Bob Mulhern of Jamaica Plain, and Charlie Holt of Melrose make up a second line with real passing ability, while contenders for the third combination are Dave Pierson, Jack Smart of Arlington, Bob Thayer of Melrose, and Phil Fessenden of Newton.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Chicago Bears defeated national League all-stars, 35 to 24, in mud and snow at New York before 17,725 spectators.

Three Years Ago

New York Yankees sent Joe Beggs to Cincinnati in exchange for Lee Grissom, southpaw pitcher.

Five Years Ago

Brooklyn Dodgers, seeking general manager, began negotiations with Larry MacPhail, late of the Cincinnati Reds.

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(Continued)

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MECH ENGR: Grad assembly exp	To $3450
FACTORY ENGRS: E E radio exp	$3600
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WANTED—Child's nurse for baby (6 mos.) and child (3½ yrs.); other help employed; good home and location; state age, salary and experience. Write Box S-37, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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INFORMATION

About Placing Classified Advertisements

Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day
For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

For Situations Wanted Advertising:

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	18c	35c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	15c	30c
6 consecutive days	12c	25c

MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE
All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 9878 daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Interior, Exterior
Painting Glass Hardware

BAMBERGER & ROBBINS INC.
Phone 3-3132 204-208 W. 7th St.

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES
MEATS
VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY-HILL CO.
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hoisery
605-09 MARKET STREET

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 4-3119

The FABRIC SHOP
Buttons, Trimmings and Zippers
Velvets • Silks • Woolens • Cottons •
Six East Seventh Street Phone 4-6462

Colton's
Our expert Dry Cleaning will keep your clothes at their best.
Plant and Store 115 W. 9th St.

"HARPER METHOD"
AUTHORIZED
Scientific Care of the Hair Scalp and Face; also Harper Preparations for Home Use
Separate Department for Gentlemen
1 EAST 9TH STREET
Delaware Trust Bldg. Tel. 2-0712

Dist. of Col.

WASHINGTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone National 2142, 8 to 4 daily except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Essie O'Donnell Co'y
DISTINCTIVE READY-TO-WEAR MISSES' AND JUNIOR SIZES
"Open every night until 9 o'clock"
3407 Connecticut Ave. EMerson 8800

NASH floors
Responsible Prompt Service
RE 1070 1016 20th St., N. W.

Why Throw Away Good Money When a
DE LUXE CLEAR OIL FILTER
WILL SAVE IT FOR YOU
MILLER-DUDLEY Co.
1716 14th St. N. W. NORTH 9300

"LOOK FOR THE BIG RED SHOE"
STAR RAPID SAVES SOLES
Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, made like new by expert shoemakers. Nationally-known products used. Low Prices!
STAR RAPID SHOE REPAIR CO.
625 E Street N. W. (Next to Hecht's)

COLUMBIA ROAD
DELICATESSEN
ROZANSKY & LEVIN Prop.
Imported and domestic meats, fish, cheese, pickles, crackers, etc. Full line Fancy Groceries, Cooked Meats. Sandwiches made to order. Heinz Relish. Campbell's Soups. We deliver. Phone Columbia 5260.
1782 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W.

Brownley's
SINCE 1904
CANDIES, 60c and 80c
1304 F Street Lunch With Us Today

THE JUVENILE SHOP
Largest Shop in Washington and Vicinity
Girls' and Boys' Apparel
Infant to Teen Age
3323 Connecticut Avenue

EXCLUSIVE
Millinery *and* Gowns
Remodeling Hats a Specialty
HEMSTITCHING
MARY G. FIELDING
1758 COLUMBIA ROAD, N. W

EDWARD C. FURMAN
Insurance PERSONAL BUSINESS LIFE
Representing: The Equitable Life Assurance Society of The United States
5629 Georgia Avenue, N. W.
RAndolph 0800—01 Washington, D. C.

RUSSELL J. THORNHILL
PRINTING
1015 15TH ST., N. W. Metropolitan 4867

PRUITT & ZIMMERMAN
INCORPORATED
Registered Plumbers Heating—Roofing
Night Service Adams 5850 Michigan 3818
Phones: Columbia 2806—2807 2438 18th Street N. W.

SEE NEXT PAGE

MAINE

AUBURN

KERR ELECTRICAL COMPANY, INC.
83 Main Street
Electrical Repairs and Installations
TELEPHONE 460

Ask for
Walton's Home Style Bread
and other oven-fresh Bakery Products
They have been dependable for over 50 years
WALTON'S BAKERY
60-62 SECOND STREET

BANGOR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Rines-No.
Women's Smart Fashions
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves
43 MAIN STREET

CALDWELL SWEET CO.
TOILET GOODS, HIGH GRADE CHOCOLATES, SALTED NUTS
Soda Fountain Service with Special Luncheon Suggestions
26 Main Street, Bangor, and 39 N. Main Street, Brewer

Excellent Food Well Served
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
DIAL 8810 OR 9129
The New Atlantic Restaurant
T. D. MOURKAS, Mgr.
66 Main Street Bangor, Maine

New Franklin Laundry
PHONE 3303
75 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

LEWISTON

Bauer Hardware Company
Hardware, Paints, Wallpaper
Sporting Goods
"One of the largest selections of wall paper in Maine"
230 MAIN STREET, LEWISTON, MAINE

"The Shop With a View"
Flora's Beauty Studio
The Home of Guaranteed Permanents from $4.00 to $10.00
And other Beauty Aids you will enjoy.
266 Main Street, Lewiston Tel. 897-W

Forget your feet. In perfect fitting
ARCH PRESERVER SHOES
feel years younger.
Come in—try on a pair.
STILL PRICED AT $8.95
LAMEY-WELLEHAN
110 LISBON STREET

Sears, Roebuck and Company
212 Main Street
Phone 5100

PORTLAND

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 3-6269. Hours: 8 to 10 a. m daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

APPRECIATION!
A New Year brightens, in which we will strive to more than ever merit the patronage of readers of The Christian Science Monitor.
CARTER BROS. CO.
Jewelers—Diamond Merchants
PORTLAND, MAINE

Shagmoor Coats
Exclusive With Us
These fine Winter Coats have always been the favorite of women everywhere. We cannot say too much about the fine fabrics and the luxury furs. To see them is to want one—drop in and inspect our new collection.
Owen Moore's
PORTLAND, MAINE

HATS
For Town and Country Wear
ANITA FILES HAT SHOP
144A High Street Portland, Maine

Dependable Watches for Gifts
J. A. MERRILL & CO.
Jewelers

Leather Accessories
Especially designed for service men
Loring, Short & Harmon
Monument Square, Portland, Maine

Uncle Sam Says
BUY COAL NOW!
RANDALL & McALLISTER
PHONE 3-2941
ANTHRACITE COAL BITUMINOUS
84 COMMERCIAL ST. 614 CONGRESS ST

NewHampshire

CONCORD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2471. Hours: 6 to 7 p. m. daily except Sunday; 3 to 6 p. m. Saturday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD (Continued)

SEARS JANUARY WHITE SALE
and Semi-Annual Men's Clothing Sale
Now in Progress
Be Sure to Shop Concord's Most Complete Department Store!
SEARS, ROEBUCK and CO.
19 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

A GOOD STORE
for Blankets and Fine Bedding
HARRY G. EMMONS

DUSTIN & SMITH INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Enna Jettick SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6.50
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

Warm Morning Coal Heaters and Wood Parlor Stoves
Just released by U. S. Government. Place your order at once!
A. H. BRITTON & CO.

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H.

Fitch's Tea Room
FITCH-MURRAY CO.
for Lunch or Dinner
Candies and Ices
24 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.
Closed Sundays and Holidays

You'll always do better at LINCOLN'S 26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

LEVINE'S
Women's, Misses' Wearing Apparel
86 North Main St. Tel. 2228M

CONCORD PUBLIC MARKET
The Best of Everything for Your Table
9 North Main Street, Concord, N. H.

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m., except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BUY QUALITY FOODS
they go farther in the long run.
Call 4567 or 296
STEELE'S SERVICE STORE
813 CHESTNUT STREET

J. HODGE CO.
Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
Door—Frames—Sash and Blinds
Moldings—Brackets—Box Shooks
485 ELM STREET
Call 400

Value Is More Vital Than Ever!
PARISEAU'S JANUARY SALE
Fine Qualities in Ready-to-Wear Sale Now in Progress
PARISEAU'S
Window Shades | Venetian Blinds | Pillows Draperies
For Drapery Service
PHONE 7370

O. J. MALMGREN CO.
36 West Central Street
Curtains—Slip Covers—Material by the Yd.

Cards for All Occasions
Send them often—they bring cheer to all.
THE BOOK NOOK
9 STARK STREET

For the Best Repairing
Watches and Clocks
SEE
N. GUY RUITER
922 ELM STREET

NEW HAMPSHIRE

MANCHESTER (Continued)

For Complete Satisfaction
MAKE THIS THE DOORWAY FOR ALL YOUR FURNITURE PURCHASES IN 1943
C. A. HOITT CO.
CORNER VALLEY AND WILSON STREETS

LEAVITT'S
wish you all a Happy and Prosperous New Year
Glad to have served you during the past year and will be ready to serve you all of 1943.
Electrical Contractors
G. F. ST. LAWRENCE & SON
101 HANOVER STREET

NASHUA

Good Lubrication
NU BLUE SUNOCO
Prospect Service Station
M. E. Jewett, Prop. 265 Main St. Tel. 3980

MOORE'S MARKET
Serve Quality Foods That Please
A Happy New Year to You
31 MAIN STREET PHONE 2800

Rhode Island

NEWPORT

WILLIAM LEYS
The Century Store
DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

GOOD-WILL, Inc.
Cleaners and Dyers
Please return unneeded metal hangers
20 Franklin Street Tel. 2074

PAWTUCKET

Tires Vulcanized and Battery Service
NEWTON'S TIRE SHOP
Tel. Perry 6789 440 Dexter Street

PROVIDENCE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspe 7610 10 to 1 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Shuttle Shop
288 Thayer Street
20% discount on all GIFT ITEMS through January 16

HOPE MARKET
The Personalized Service Store
17 So. Angel St. Tel. PL. 1660-1661

ELECTRICIANS
Repairs Wiring
RADIO
Sales Service
MARSHALL ELECTRIC CO.
24 North Main St. Tel. DExter 1166

BOOKS REVIEWED IN THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR are available at regular prices at THE BOOK SHOP.
Try our quick service
5 Grosvenor Building

The Book Shop

Vermont

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia

ALEXANDRIA

GRAHAM & OGDEN
Oldest real estate firm in Alexandria
803 King St. Alex. 1300

Complete and Guaranteed Service
for all makes of cars
Ford
Herby's Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

VIRGINIA

ALEXANDRIA (Continued)

Esso
G. & B. ESSO STATION
702 S. Washington St.

Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
reliable service
223 North Payne Street Alex. 0060

LYNCHBURG

Shop by Mail from
MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE
Write to Jean Janis, Personal Shopper

Phone 200
For excellent cleaning of clothing, rugs, draperies, and furs.
The Rivermont
DRY CLEANING CO.

White Star Laundry
makes your clothes gleam Just telephone 812 and end wash day worries.
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

NORFOLK AVE. DAIRY
Grade A Pasteurized and Raw Milk
TELEPHONE 1080

Buy wisely at BIBEE'S
GROCERIES, MEATS, FRUITS VEGETABLES

Be Sure to Attend Our
JANUARY WHITE SALE
this year
D. Moses & Co.

NEWPORT NEWS

Men's, Women's & Children's Clothing
Linens, China, Glassware, Toys
Household Furnishings
Millinery, Toilet Articles
Distinctive Merchandise to Please Family and Friends
NACHMAN'S
32nd St. and Washington Ave.

NORFOLK

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 39188. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HOFHEIMER'S SHOES
for the Family
Norfolk—Portsmouth—Richmond
Newport News

W. G. Swartz Co.
Norfolk's Largest Department Store

"Better Furniture"
Smith Furniture
WM. F. SMITH & COMPANY
422 Granby Street Norfolk, Va.

Our Thirty-Eighth Year
Shulman & Co.
Men's and Boys' Clothiers
Outfitters to Military Officers
Granby Street and Tazewell

D. P. PAUL CO.
Largest Jewelers South
Featuring fine Blue White Diamonds since 1847. A complete stock of sterling silver. Visit our beautiful Gift Shop, second floor
NORFOLK VIRGINIA

RICHMOND

GRIGGS' BAKERIES

BELMONT AND CARY	4-9824
HARRISON AND MAIN	5-6261
618 N. LOMBARDY	4-7611
2517 CHAMBERLAYNE AVE.	5-2857

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE

Joseph Spigel, Inc.
Attend our January Clearance Sale on All Ready-to-Wear Garments
101 W. Campbell Avenue Dial 6203

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
36 Years Serving You
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

CALDWELL-SITES CO.
Stationers, Office Outfitters
Wholesale Paper Merchants
105 Jefferson St., Roanoke, Virginia
Dial 6241

Moose & Bent
Jewelers
Your patronage is appreciated
207 South Henry St. Dial 8331

Roanoke's Most Modern Dairy
GAST BROS. DAIRY INC.
DOOR-STEP DELIVERY DIAL 5501

Natalie Shoppe
invites you to its
10th ANNIVERSARY SALE
301 South Jefferson Street Dial 2-0678

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

SANDWICH HOLSUM BREAD
Makes all food taste better
Rich with milk
1325 WASHINGTON E.

HENRY BROS., Inc.
212 Broad Street
Phone 32-111
Try our RECAP *and* RETREAD *Service*
Use our Budget plan for Goodyear Tires. Accessories and Home Appliances.

NU-WAY
Dry Cleaning
1335 E. Wash. St. Phone 23-113

SANITONE
Winter Floral Co.
Always at Your Service Since 1903
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
707 Lee St. E. Phone 21-187—21-188

LOUISE C. CLAYTON
BEAUTY SHOP
Coiffure Reflections
We feature Gabrieleen with Adepsol Permanent Waving
Coyle & Richardson Store
Phone Cap. 27-151 Ex. 13

"THE KINGS"
Shoe Rebuilders—Shoe Shine
Hat Cleaning and Reblocking
Shoe Dyeing and Tinting
Clothes Cleaning and Pressing
30-Minute Dry Cleaning Service
CHARLESTON, W. VA.
When in Cincinnati or Cleveland, Ohio, visit "The Kings"

L. B. M. MAYTAG CO.
Authorized Maytag Dealers
All the newest models in Maytags, Norge Refrigerators and Ranges
185 Summers St. Phone 37-933

WALK-OVER SHOES
"Fitted by men who know how"
Palmer's
228 CAPITOL STREET

Market Basket Super Stores
FREE DELIVERY
620 Va. St. E. Phone 31-721
509 Washington St. E. Phone 24-221

Greenbrier Salon
Specialists in
All Branches of Hairdressing
MISS B. HAWKINS, 230 LAURIER AVE. W.
(Formerly "Emilies") 3-5088

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank Street 5-1833

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 3-4323

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON (Continued)

"CHEER UP"
Rug repairing, binding, refringing done by experienced men at our plant.
Let us do your rug work the next time. We know you will be satisfied and will tell your neighbor.
All Laundry Service
Sanitone Cleaning
Excellent Dye Works
ELITE LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING
Phone 21-125

HUNTINGTON

Archer's FLOWERS AND FIRESIDE BOOK SHOP
Books, Periodicals, Rental Library
532-534 TENTH STREET

Vogue Beauty Salon
Specialists in
PERMANENT WAVING
22 MILLER-RITTER BUILDING
Phone 6079

MORGANTOWN

The O. J. Morrison Company, Inc.
"ALL OVER WEST VIRGINIA"
345-351 High Street
Morgantown's Largest Department Store

THOMAS CLEANERS
CLEANING *and* PRESSING
Phone 5924 231 Pleasant St.

WHEELING

JOHN O. TUCKER
1140 CHAPLINE
Insurance
Life and General
WHEELING, W. VA.

Good Things to Eat
Salads, Devil Crabs, Cold Cuts, Domestic and Imported Cheese
Nation's Leading Candies
Schrafft's Chocolates
NATHAN KRAUS
DELICATESSEN
Open Evenings and Sundays
Phones: Whg. 9914—Whg. 4537-J
68 12 Street, Wheeling, W. Va.

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 8 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo-Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk
Powdered Buttermilk
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharine's Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

"HILL'S BETTER BREAD"
ROLLS and CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone 2-3535—A Driver Will Call

OTTAWA

Greenbrier Salon
Specialists in
All Branches of Hairdressing
MISS B. HAWKINS, 230 LAURIER AVE. W.
(Formerly "Emilies") 3-5088

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

G. T. GREEN
DECORATOR
750 Bank Street 5-1833

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 3-4323

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-8478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Murphy Gamble LIMITED
Ottawa's Smart Department Store

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor

THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED
121 Bank Street Phone 3-3408

Edward C. Walsh MEN'S WEAR
★ *Fine Custom Tailored Clothes and Distinctive Accessories*

Products advertised in The Christian Science Monitor sold
R. E. POWELL GROCER
290 Elgin St., Ottawa, Ont. 2-2411

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone WI 8342 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Try
Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

MEN'S SHIRTS
are finished on the latest equipment to please the most fastidious, folded with the buttons undone. May we do your shirts?
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

Telephones {LA. 3371 LA. 3372
GEORGE BONNETT
FLORIST
Members of Florists' Telegraph Delivery Assn.
1564 QUEEN ST. WEST TORONTO

All kinds of Printing and yet only one Kind—Good Printing
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
99 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7906

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Crossword Quiz Answers

H	I	S	T	O	R	Y
E	▨	K	I	R	▨	O
R	O	U	L	E	A	U
O	W	L	▨	L	M	T
D	E	L	I	L	A	H
▨	N	▨	N	▨	R	▨
A	S	P	▨	N	Y	M
▨	B	▨	C	▨	L	▨
P	O	R	T	A	L	S
A	R	A	▨	L	I	E
C	O	M	P	O	S	T
K	▨	P	E	N	▨	H
S	I	S	T	E	R	S

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone DE-9297 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
● Women's and Children's Wear ● Men's Clothing and Furnishings ● Fine Linens ● China ● Sporting Goods

IN MONTREAL IT'S
MORGAN'S
For British Imports of Dinnerware, Tartans, Munro Tweeds and Other Woollens.
Ask for descriptive booklet
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 3401

If It's Piece Goods It's
MARSHALLS
Silks—Fine Cottons—English Woods and Draperies
Marshalls Silks
1195 St. Catherine St. W. Marq. 9439

COAL OIL FUEL
COAL
FUEL OIL
COKE
Oil Furnaces—Coal Stokers
Vipond-Tolhurst Limited
★DOllard 4601

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
TOILET LAUNDRIES LTD.
WI. 5121

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 1/3 a line for 3 insertions within 7 days. Rates for "Post Wanted" advertising, 9d a line for 1 or 2 insertions; 7d a line for 3 times within 7 days. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

None of the vacancies for women advertised in these columns relates to a woman between 18 and 31 unless such a woman (a) has living with her a child of hers under the age of 14, or (b) is registered under the Blind Persons Acts, or (c) has to obtain employment by individual effort, a Ministry of Labour permit to allow her

FLATS TO LET

Oakwood Court, Kensington
Within a few minutes of Kensington High Street. Convenient to two Christian Science Churches. Quiet, spacious, unfurnished flats in countrified surroundings, with central heating, constant hot water, efficient day and night portering service. Air Raid Shelters designed and constructed under the supervision of the Company's Architects; containing 3-6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2-3 reception rooms, ample domestic offices. Rentals £210-£325 per annum. Owned and managed by Associated London Properties, Limited. Apply District Office, 2 Oakwood Court, London, W. 14. Telephone Western 0181.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING and REALLY SMART HATS
You can have your own materials made up if preferred in the smartest possible way; also renovations at MRS. PEMBERTON, 22 Crawford Street, London W. 1. Welbeck 4836.

HOUSES FOR SALE

LONDON, CHELSEA, 5 Ralston Street, S. W. 3.—Three reception, five bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen, etc.; newly decorated; price £600; lease 9 years from March, 1943; ground rent £15 p. a. Apply Terminus 3750 or Box W-1677, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1.

HOUSE REPAIRS

CARRUTHERS — PUTNEY 6392 — Plumbers, Domestic, Sanitary, Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators. Heather Lodge, 30, Lower Common South, Putney, London, S.W.15.

INSURANCE

ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE
LESLIE H. EVANS
Lancaster House
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Monitor Camera Club from Agnes W. Campbell, Panama, R. P.

Coconut Juice in Panama

Two American sailors take time out from a tour of historic Panama to sample a coconut fresh from the tree.

Did You Ever Wonder

Why a Train Is Harder to Stop Than to Start?

To begin with, it should be admitted that a train is not harder to stop than to start, **if the stopping is done at the same rate and under the same conditions as the starting.** However, in ordinary train operation, the starting is a much more gradual process than stopping, and it is the quick stop that presents the extra problem.

This may be plainly seen in the difference in the jarring effect of two jumps from, say, a barn loft. If one jump is into a deep pile of hay, the hay eventually brings the jumper to a halt, but the stopping is spread out over the interval between the instant contact was made with the first stalks of hay and the final stop several feet down in the hay pile. A jump of the same distance, however, to the barn floor involves a much quicker stop and produces a much more jarring effect.

A moving train has what is known as kinetic energy. To stop the train, this energy is converted into some other form of energy, usually heat. The friction between the brake shoes and the wheels results in heat and the heat is dissipated by conduction and radiation.

The conversion of kinetic energy into heat produces some sharp problems in modern high-speed streamline trains. The heat of friction when the brakes are applied to a train speeding at, say, 100 miles an hour, is likely to be so great as to melt some of the iron at the surface of the brake shoe. Flecks of this molten iron tend to cling to the wheel surface, making it rough and scoring the rails. The sudden high heat also tends to crack the surface of the car wheels.

The use of more brake shoes per car has been suggested as providing for more effective dissipation of the heat involved. Another suggested way to brake high-speed trains is to gear electric generators to the wheels. The kinetic energy of the train is thus converted to electrical energy, which is dissipated as heat or is used to energize an electromagnet which helps with the braking by pressing a shoe against the rail.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Stopping a 100-mile-an-hour streamliner in a quarter of a mile or less presents quite a problem.

Daily Quotation

WE should be as careful of our words as our actions.—CICERO

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Cavallero, Gen. Ugo (ōō′-gô kä′-väl-lä′-rô) — Italian Army Chief of Staff.

Djedeida (jōō-dī′-dä)—Military base in Tunisia.

Medjez el-Bab (mă-jăz′ ĕl-băb′) — Town of Tunisia, southwest of Tunis.

Nogues, Gen. Auguste (ô′-güst′ nôg′)—Governor General of French Morocco.

Tabarka (tă-băr′-kă)—Seaport of Tunisia.

Yagüe, Gen. Juan (hwän yä′-gwā)—Commander of the Melilla territorial region in Spanish Morocco.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Bougie (bōō′-zhē′)—Port of Algeria.

Kavieng (kä′-vē-ĕng′) — Seaport on New Ireland Island, Territory of New Guinea.

Trapani (trä′-pä-nē)—Province and town of Sicily.

Tripolitania (trē′-pō-lē-tā′-nyä)—District of west Libya.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ĕvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makēr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōod, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; ch=k; g=j; s=z; ch=sh; ch=zh; ch=k; g hard; g=j; th=th; th=th; n=ng; ch=k; ch=sh; zh=z in azure.

Music Aids Workers

Broadcasting musical programs in British war factories has been found very effective, provided there is not too much of it; three half-hour periods a day are said to be the best.

Wide World

Ready for the Takeoff

His flying glasses on and ready for action is "Tech Order," flying mascot of the Clodhoppers Squadron of the Army Air Forces Gunnery School, Tyndall Field, Florida. "Tech Order," named for a pilot's minute instructions about his ship, has piled up hundreds of hours in the air, most of them asleep at the navigator's feet.

In Lighter Vein

Final Touch

Wife: "Mary is lucky. Her husband chops all the firewood for her."

Hubby: "Well, there's nothing very wonderful about that."

Wife: "No, but he sandpapers the sticks so she won't get splinters in her fingers." — Sheffield Weekly Telegraph.

Not in Society

Lumberjack: "What's them things you're unpackin' there?"

Merchant (holding up a pair): "They're pajamas."

Lumberjack: "What's pajamas fer?"

Merchant: "Night clothes. Want to buy a pair?"

Lumberjack: "No. I'm no social rounder. When night comes, I go to bed."—Wall Street Journal.

Ode to a Nag

O horse, you are a wondrous thing,
No horns to honk, no bells to ring,
No license buying every year,
With plates to stick on front and rear.
No sparks to miss, no gears to strip,
You start yourself; no clutch to slip,
No gas bills mounting every day
To steal the joy of life away.
Your inner tubes are all O. K.
And pray they stay that way.
Your spark plugs never muss or miss,
Your motor never makes a hiss.
Your frame is good for many a mile,
Your body never changes style,
Your wants are few, and easy met,
You've something on the auto yet.

—The Santa Fe Magazine

News From Home

Battle Ground, Ind.

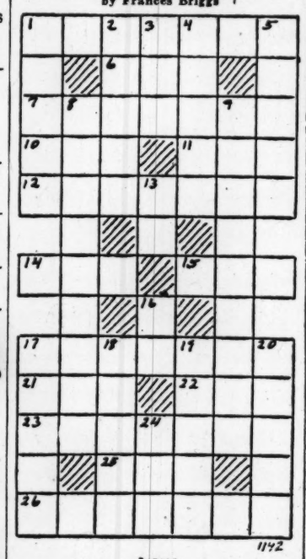
Not content to let their service to the local boys in the nation's armed forces end with the collection of scrap or the giving of candy and cookies, a young people's class in the Methodist church here has found the means of maintaining that human, intimate touch which does so much to sustain morale. The group publishes a monthly mimeographed paper which contains local news of interest to men in the service, and news about them for the townspeople. Merchants help to support it with advertising, and local residents pay for their copies. The young people donate their time and services, after school or working hours, feeling themselves well repaid by the appreciative response of the servicemen who are thus enabled to maintain ties with the home town and with friends in various branches of armed service.

A Verse for Today . . .

It is a good land which the LORD *our God doth give us.*—DEUT. 1:25

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



1142

Across

1—Herodotus is known as the father of what?
6—Tiglath-pileser transported captive people of Damascus to what city (II Kings XVI:9)?
7—What is a roll of coins put up in paper?
10—What bird is a good mouser?
11—Local mean time (abbr.).
12—Who cut Samson's hair?
14—What is a small snake of Egypt?
15—Who is a corporal under Falstaff in "Merry Wives of Windsor"?
17—Grand and imposing entrances are what?
21—Constellation Altar is also called what?
22—To be situated.
23—What is a mixture for fertilizing or renovating land in which plants are grown?
25—What is a female swan called?
26—Alcott's "Little Women" are what?

Down

1—Herodias is wife of whom in opera "Salome"?
2—Cranium is what?
3—Sesame.
4—What was pseudonym of Paul Blouet, French writer?
5—What is the part of life that succeeds childhood?
8—What is a city of Kentucky on Ohio River?
9—The belladonna lily is what?
13—Within.
16—What is the Freestone State (abbr.)?
17—What is a bundle to be carried on the back (pl.)?
18—What are sloping passageways between levels in a building?
19—Isolated.
20—Who is Adam Bede's brother (poss.)?
24—Would you pet, den, or sew a Briard?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM— THE AXIS CONTEMPLATES THE NEW YEAR.

1943
? ? ?
SO THIS IS 1943 — I WONDER WHAT'S IN STORE FOR ME?
THE BELLS OF NEW YEAR'S HAVE JUST RUNG, BUT LONG AGO I GOT THE GONG.
L.F. VAN ZELM
THIS NEW YEAR BRINGS US LITTLE CHEER— THEY'RE AFTER US BOTH FRONT AND REAR.
1943
JAN
I COME TO THIS WORLD WITH SOME BRAND NEW TAXES BUT DON'T WORRY, FOLKS, IT WILL BEAT THE AXIS.

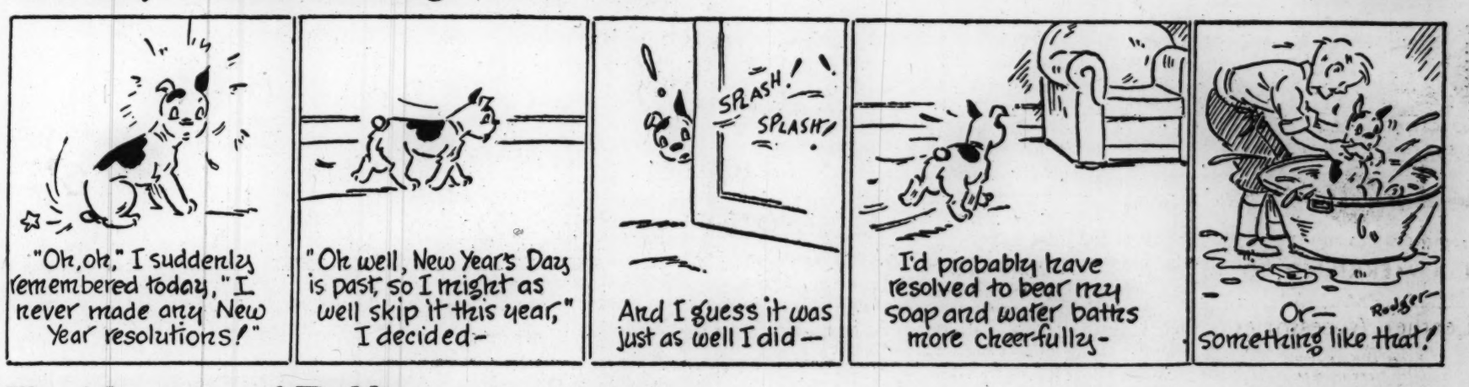
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*One Year Is So Much Like Another*

BY LE PELLEY

OH MY— ISN'T THIS A WONDERFUL NEW YEAR !!
I DON'T KNOW.. 1942 WAS ALL RIGHT...
I WAS JUST GETTING A NICE WARM COZY FEELING FOR 1942 !! THANKSGIVING AND CHRISTMAS AND ALL THAT !!
WELL, 1943 WILL HAVE THE SAME HOLIDAYS...
YES, BUT THEY COME WAY AT THE END
Hmm— I WONDER IF A YEAR WOULD EVER TURN UP WITH TWO CHRISTMASES IN IT !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Yes, Just as Well!*

BY RODGERS


"Oh, oh," I suddenly remembered today, "I never made any New Year resolutions!"
"Oh well, New Year's Day is past, so I might as well skip it this year," I decided—
SPLASH! SPLASH!
And I guess it was just as well I did—
I'd probably have resolved to bear my soap and water baths more cheerfully—
Or— Rodger
something like that!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Getting an Early Start*

BY THE HAGERS

Said Ted, "Although I'd like to stay. Stern duty calls. I'm on my way."
"I'm grateful," Aunt Matilda said. "For all you've done to help me, Ted."
"What duty calls you home, Ted, boy? I hope it's something you'll enjoy."
'From now till March I can't relax. I'm starting on my income tax!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

The White Paper

The White Paper issued by the United States Government on American-Japanese relations in the ten years that led from Manchuria to Pearl Harbor is more than an explanation of the United States' present war with Japan. It tells why Americans find themselves also at war with Germany and Italy, and why they once more find themselves fighting alongside the British Commonwealth. In a word, it illustrates the United States, fixed position in the world; that word is principles. When it became plain that the United States and Japan could not agree on principles, the hope of peace between them vanished.

One other eye-opener in this important document may get less emphasis than it deserves. Isolationism and unpreparedness in the United States, more than unawareness in American diplomacy, prevented the world's most powerful nation from taking adequate steps to insure its security and its peace. American diplomats did not regard Japan as a "push-over." They were taking seriously the possibility of a Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor nearly a year before that attack came.

They had been for ten years aware of Japan's insatiable appetite, and that trouble must come unless Japan's dreams of conquest could be broken by forceful measures. But how much good would it have done for American leaders to have warned Americans about the strength and determination of Japan at a time when Americans were mainly interested in trying to keep out of war? Such warnings would have admitted to the Japanese the delicate position of American diplomacy and would have aided Japanese propaganda among all peoples that she and her partners in aggression sought to terrorize.

The White Paper does not explain Pearl Harbor. If anything, it makes that disaster less comprehensible, especially for Americans who supposed that their leaders did not calculate on a Japanese attack so far from Japanese bases and at so strong a point as Pearl Harbor. Now it appears that the possibility of an assault like that of December 7, 1941, had long been considered in high Government circles. This disclosure does not necessarily mean that the State Department could not have done more to preserve the alertness of the fighting forces as the crisis with Japan approached the breaking point. For, while warnings seem to have gone forward, it would appear that even the diplomats were thinking of other points than Pearl Harbor—Malaya or the Philippines, for example—as the zero hour struck.

But if the White Paper does not clear up the superficial circumstances that permitted the Japanese attack, it does an even greater service when it analyzes the history that made that attack inevitable. This was not—and the American public needs to remember this fact forever—a history of resistance to any righteous demands by Japan. It was a history of unbacked protests in the face of evil, of trying to buy peace cheap.

Pearl Harbor could have been prevented, but not the isolationist way. It might have been prevented by a League of Nations in which the United States held a rightful place and exercised its influence in behalf of its own interests as well as those of the peaceful world. It might have been prevented at the Brussels Conference, where American representatives sat with instructions to do nothing that might involve America's military forces. This is hindsight now. But if Americans understand the significance of their Government's White Paper, they can convert today's hindsight into tomorrow's foresight.

Recognition for Miners

Creation of Anthracite "A" flags for collieries which have made notable progress in reducing absenteeism is another forward step in providing production incentives in the eastern American coal fields.

Since midsummer, the Anthracite War Production Committee has fostered labor-management victory production committees at the collieries. Thousands of miners have already earned "service stripes" by records of twenty-five, fifty, seventy-five or one hundred consecutive days on the job.

Recognition of the home-front contribution of labor, whether at war plant, behind the plow, in the shipyard or the mine, must help the total war effort and speed victory.

The Lady Next Door has a son in the service who is spending the winter at the same Florida hotel where she spent three weeks last year. But he's getting a special rate.

Not Hand Sitters

The 10 per cent cut in Eastern oil rations is a consequence of war, and must be taken as such. Those who grumble at official lack of foresight and proper planning, or who denounce the mechanics under which allotments were arrived at, or who decry the seeming absence of liaison between the military and civilian authorities in the matter of North African supplies, or who suspect these cuts result from a rather clumsy attempt to force more conversions to coal—all must recall the basic fact that war itself is a disarrangement, filled with surprises.

Who would have thought, for example, there would be an oil famine in the greatest petroleum producing country on earth? The answer, which seems to require repeating, is that there is no oil shortage, only a shortage of transportation. That is why those having better access to oil in the Middle West are able to enjoy larger allotments, while those in the East are cut. So, New Englanders will dig out their warm red flannels and woollies and wave with good cheer at their semi-tropical neighbors in the Middle West.

While it is not helpful to be gloomy about the frigid prospects in the East, this does not mean pressure should be relieved on officialdom to do better. There is the delay in the pumps for the pipeline to be looked into; there is the possibility of greater tank-car shipments to be re-examined; there is the question of running in a few tankers to be taken up with the Navy. Americans will put up with every hardship necessary to win the war, but Americans do not accept these hardships as inevitable and Americans are not resigned to sitting on their hands to keep them warm.

Bear vs. Hedgehog

Day by day reports of Russian successes are building up what appears to be a picture of disaster for the Nazis. British and American observers are wary about drawing conclusions, for they remember that last year the counter-blows of the Red armies failed to break the "winter line" of the Nazis or to keep them from preparing a giant new offensive. While the Russians swept back over one-fifth of the territory the Germans had taken, they drove the Germans from only one strong point—Mozhaisk.

But this year there is a difference. If Moscow's claims about the capture of Velikie Luki are confirmed — Berlin says the town still holds out—at least two strong points have fallen to the Russians already. Certainly Kotelnikovski was on the Nazi list of places to be held. Possibly Mozdok was not, for it was an outpost from which withdrawal would become compulsory once Russian counter-attacks threatened to cut off the Nazi arm extended into the Caucasus. But unless Russian advances are suddenly halted, several German strong points will surely be engulfed.

Apparently the Nazis are trying again to hold the large towns and railway junctions. At such places they have organized what are called "hedgehogs" of resistance — well-provisioned and largely self-contained defense points. They seem to have left the "wide open spaces" almost undefended, which accounts for some of the speed of the Russian advances. The Russians have sledges and horse-drawn equipment with which to cover the country fields and open terrain. Their game last year was to slice between and around the hedgehogs.

This year they are apparently bent also on reducing them and there is considerable evidence that the Germans are resisting less vigorously. The forces being used are far smaller than in the summer—it is a physical impossibility to move them and supply them with Russia's communications system in winter. But this winter is much milder than last and the Russians hope to have six weeks more before the snows get too deep for large-scale operations. In that time the Bear should be able to embrace and starve or crush several more hedgehogs. He is doing much better than last year.

Congratulations to the volunteer Sunday civilian workers whose efforts enabled the Portsmouth Navy Yard to launch two submarines on Christmas eve two weeks ahead of schedule. Which may make some of us re-assess our own week-end accomplishments.

One drawback to the Government's requisitioning all the typewriters is that it leaves the strategists nothing to work with—unless you count their imagination.

Goodness sake, Mr. Petrillo, can't you do something about that Christmas drum and trumpet in that apartment across the hall?

Our Readers Say—

Japanese Reception Centers

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with interest and understanding Rodney L. Brink's article on the Japanese Reception Centers. Mr. Brink is, I believe, to be disappointed in his hopes for greater understanding and friendship toward the Japanese from their "former neighbors" in cities and agricultural regions of California, Oregon, and Washington.

Like thousands of other native-born Californians in the agricultural industries I have seen the Japanese gain control of various key businesses and starve out white citizens in a cunning and cruel way. Many will remember in the early 1900's how the Japanese underpriced the Chinese and white Americans until the latter were literally starved out of the vegetable and flower industries. This was accomplished by the extremely low standard of living of the Japanese. A few boards in the center of their gardens comprise their homes, a few fish and a little rice comprised their diet. Vegetables and flowers were very cheap until the former farmers and gardeners were forced from their lands. Then these Japanese organized, raised prices, and bought limousines. Control of agriculture was theirs.

Later, when the anti-Japanese law was passed in California to prevent Japanese from leasing American soil, the Japs leased and bought lands in their children's names. Old ground deserted by them for newer fertile fields was useless for agriculture for three years due to their intensive cultural methods.

Finally, the Japanese were "invited" to retire for the duration to camps and buildings, the comforts and conveniences of which few Japanese had ever seen before. These camps are exact duplicates of the ones in which your sons, yes, daughters, who are officers and enlisted personnel of the armed forces are using today.

We who have lived with them all our lives are not going to waste our sympathies on a few thousand people who are enjoying the most luxurious comforts of home they ever knew in these Japanese "guest centers" while we, ourselves, are perfectly happy and content living under exactly the same conditions.

Brooklyn, N. Y. A. E.

Bishop of Urgell

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to call your attention to an error which crept into the Associated Press dispatch from Andorra published in the November 17 issue of The Christian Science Monitor.

The dispatch reads: "The other co-prince, Bishop Soade Urgel, is represented, etc."

It should read, "The other co-prince, the Bishop of Urgell, is represented," etc. . . .

Seu d'Urgell, in Catalan, which is the official language of Andorra (Seo de Urgel in Castilian), is the seat of the diocese of Seu d'Urgell in Lleida (capital of one of the four Catalan provinces). The Bishop of Urgell has been in charge, from times immemorial, of ecclesiastic matters in Andorra. The Bishop of Urgell at the time of the famous Collective Letter of the Spanish Bishops, July 1, 1937, upholding Franco and Fascism, was Justino Guitart i Viladerbó. It is said that this Catalan bishop, being in Franco territory, could not refuse to sign that letter. It will be recalled, in this connection, that the Catalan Archbishop Francesc de A. Vidal i Barraquer, of Tarragona, was one of the two Catholic dignitaries who did not sign it. Dr. Vidal i Barraquer is still in exile near Rome. He has refused Franco's invitation to return to his native and beloved Catalonia. J. VENTURA SUREDA

New York

Used by the Navy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The recent lament, in the "Down the Middle of the Road" column, caused by lack of historical teaching about Stephen Decatur and early American exploits in North Africa, prompts me to write you giving the name of a text which does justice to these early American naval exploits. The text is "A Short History of the United States Navy," by Clark Stevens, Alden & Krafft.

This text is used in the various schools training midshipmen for commissions in the U. S. Navy and we hope properly remedies any defects in their earlier historical training.

It is regrettable that many children do not have the opportunity to learn about some of these stirring events and their significance.

LIEUT. F. E. SMETHERAM, U. S. N. R.

Northampton, Mass.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Three Dots and a Dash

"Books" and "Authors"

I wonder if there is a literate person past twenty-one who has not placed in some mental pigeonhole a title to which he would like to append a book.

The desire may not be strong, or constant, or even active any more. In fact, we may associate such impulses with adolescence, or classify them as outbreaks of schoolboy wit, as when we vied with one another in dormitory hallways to combine imaginary titles with imaginary authors in this way: "Mystery of the Missing Spoons, by I Dunn Tookum." At our age we are a little ashamed of the enjoyment we derived from this sub-pun-level humor. It is not the kind of intellectual exercise for people who ought to take books more seriously. Or so we admonish ourselves whenever we feel the impulse reviving.

* * *

Imagine, then, what a pleasant lunch-hour I spent the other day with entire lists of envisaged volumes by fancied fictioneers, all of them products of great minds at play. If men like Thomas Hood and Charles Dickens could indulge such whimsy without loss of self-esteem, why should not others?

If memory does not flatter, I am sure we students on the stairway of good old Section 7 paired off several titles and authors as suited to each other as Hood's "Recollections of a Bannister, by Lord Stair." One of our lesser attempts—but memorable, by one definition of the word—was "The Last of the Mohicans, by Tommy Hawk."

We had others with implications enriched by school traditions or pointed up by campus life. Only if one were familiar with the "merit system" at our school, a military academy, and had watched students walking guard before the barracks as punishment for having broken regulations, could one really appreciate the imaginary opus, "Guard Squad, by de Merit."

Many of our favorite actors or actresses (there were more of the latter) became unwitting authors of our never-never stories. Mary Pickford was credited with a book about the Model T. Sometimes we labeled libelous biographies with famous slogans, as "They Shall Not Pass," which we confided to one another was the life story of Mr. Riley, instructor in history.

We in Section 7 never doubted we had invented a new form of amusement. But it is a very old form indeed. E. V. Lucas writes in "Pleasure Trove" that he supposed it went back to Hood and the year 1831, but discovered, in a letter written to Hood by the Sixth Duke of Devonshire, that it was even then a familiar folly.

It appears to have become fashionable with the practice of simulating books by binding boxes or dummy book-backs with good calf, richly tooled, to fill spaces on library walls or to camouflage library doors. Nowadays lords of manors can and do buy real books literally "by the foot" to fill their shelves with untasted culture. I know of one large book house where such deals are not uncommon. It was to decorate a door that the cultivated Duke of Devonshire had ordered dummy books constructed. At about the same time he wrote to Hood requesting fanciful titles for the dummies.

"One is tired of the 'Plain Dealings,' 'Essays on Wood,' and 'Perpetual Motion' on such doors," he complains. . . . "But from you I venture to hope for more attractive titles, at your perfect leisure and convenience." Hood offered, among others:

Percy Vere. In 40 volumes.

McAdam's View of Rhodes. (Good paving was in prospect even in those days.)

Pygmalion. By Lord Bacon.

Johnson's Contradictionary.

Boyle on Steam.

And so forth; the list is long and space is fleeting. Lucas himself offers a compilation, which he ascribes "largely" to a "witty architect." It contains "The History of the Unknown World," and "Who's at the Door? by Virginia Woolf." "The Money Market, by Ellis Dee," is more comprehensible for users of pounds, shillings and pence than for those who trade chiefly with dollars. "The Book Collector, by Borrow," and "Mother's Bad Bargain, by Margot Dunn," both from this collection, would have been understood and honored on the stairway of Section 7.

* * *

Of course, ghost libraries often represent great scholarship among their designers, and the point of many a title-by-author is plain only to those versed in the mumbo jumbos of the literary tribe. Some, however, contain pointed commentaries on public and official foibles, like Dickens's suggestion for "A Catalogue of Statues of the Duke of Wellington" in ten volumes. But utterly plain men may also find possible fictitious combinations with which to occupy time that might otherwise be wasted in doing more useful things. Somebody long ago designed a nine-volume set called "Cats' Lives." And now, will someone suggest a biographer for "A Dog's Life"? CARLYLE MORGAN

The Wide Horizon

Necessity, the Mother

From the "Industrial Bulletin" of Arthur D. Little, Inc.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

War necessities and restrictions are forcing the most rapid and widespread changes in methods and materials which American industry has ever experienced, changes which indicate for the future a much smaller degree of product specialization for individual companies.

Perhaps one of the most basic changes wrought by the conversion of industry to war production is a stimulation of the tendency to think of a company as a management unit, rather than as a collection of physical equipment.

As a management unit, the company's field of operation becomes far less specialized than would be indicated by the company's physical situation. In some of the extreme instances of conversion practically nothing but the management is carried over to the company's new activity, and in all conversion, however slight, the management's thinking is broadened beyond what it had formerly considered its natural limits.

To an important segment of this country's industry, war contracts have caused only minor, if any, disturbances in production methods; although even here new standards and new customers must be satisfied. Shoe factories continue to make shoes in the orthodox manner and generally with the usual materials. . . .

In many other cases, the conversion is one of manufacturing operations rather than of equipment.

* * *

A supplier of church equipment, such as pews, now makes wooden mess tables, parachute folding tables, benches and other wooden items for ships, the principal change being a shift from custom to mass production.

A large weaver of carpets, with jute supplies cut off and wool consumption greatly curtailed, is making blankets, camouflage cloth, duck and canvas for the Army and Navy; while its machine shop, used in servicing its looms and building special equipment, is working on a sub-contract for machine tools.

For many plants, however, war has brought profound changes in production techniques, in materials and standards. A company which made nail polish is now devoting a large part of its facilities to the making and assembling of airplane communication systems. A concern which is principally known for its linoleum and resilient tile now produces a wide range of ordnance and airplane parts ranging from bomb racks and rudders to shells and tank parts. In both cases the shift from peace to war production meant not only installing many new machines and using new materials, but also the training of employees to radically new operations. Many of the men in the linoleum plant had never operated machine tools or worked with metals in any manner. Classes were set up in riveting, welding, press work, heat treatment and blueprint reading; supervisors were sent to aircraft factories to gain experience for their new duties. Similarly in the nail polish plant, the new duties were undertaken by the old staff, girls who formerly filled, capped and labeled cosmetic bottles now running machine tools and assembling precision parts.

* * *

A large number of conversions center about wood and plywood. With metal fittings, jute, wool and many grades of soft and hard woods debarred from use in furniture, the furniture industry now makes various essential civilian items, formerly made of metal—lockers, ice boxes, wash tubs, pails, truck bodies and trailers—from wood. The glider and the plywood airplane are two more products which the furniture industry will help to make. A noted manufacturer of pianos is already making glider wings, and a canning concern has converted some of its facilities to the manufacture of plane parts from resin-bonded plywood.

All this seems a good omen for postwar industry. Thousands of concerns are learning how to hold the tolerances and meet the exacting standards demanded by war material. Millions of workers are acquiring new skills and a first-hand knowledge of aluminum, magnesium, plywood and other materials almost sure to see wide service in consumer goods of the future. The fact that a maker of merry-go-rounds is now producing, among other things, gun mounts and gears for planes is encouraging not only to the present production of war equipment, but also to the future production of merry-go-rounds and of whatever else may seem attractive to the management.

"They Have Found America"

By Erwin D. Canham

(From a New Year's Broadcast Over the NBC Network)

What can I say to you tonight? What words of wisdom can possibly be congealed into my three minutes that you do not know perfectly well for yourselves? Why, none, of course. But because you know these things, let me repeat them.

First of all, we are on our way. You know that. You can feel it. We have come a far distance in 1942; in 1943 we will go even farther. On last New Year's Eve we were withdrawing to Bataan. Tonight we are at the doors of Bizerte, and in a score of other strange places.

Our soldiers and sailors and airmen have proved a great thing. They have proved that the Americans of our generation have all the courage and endurance and sacrifice and wit that Americans have had down through our fine years. You don't have to wear a coonskin cap to be a hero. No hat at all will do as well, or a tin helmet hung with net and little leaves and twigs stuck in.

That is the great thing we have learned; that the attributes of pioneer Americans can be gained amid a civilization of juke boxes and jalopies, and even the WPA. Our boys, our greatest heroes tonight, came to young manhood in a depression-nation. They were another so-called lost generation. But they have found themselves, and withal they have found America again. And we have found America, even we who have to stay at home.

That is the distance we have come. But in the road we have still to travel, we must find the world. We must recognize the interdependence of men and nations. We must learn that our war will not be won when the last gun is fired. In one sense, we can win the war every day, inside ourselves. And in another sense, it will not be won until we have achieved for men on earth the kind of world we want, or at least, the kind of world we will find it tolerable to live in. But the day the last gun is fired, whether or not it comes in 1943, should be a day of warning: a warning that we must not lose the peace.

If we stick to the values we have learned the hard way, in the jungles and the mud, in the cold stratosphere, in our lonely merchant ships and our warships, and to some degree in our factories and even in our homes, then we will not lose. What are those values? They are the solid coin of courage and sacrifice and devotion. They are not self-conscious. Nobody sets out to be a hero. But we have learned what it takes to be an American, to save America and the world. We have learned more. "The little boy in my boat," said Col. Rickenbacker, "had an issue Bible in the pocket of his jumper . . . we took turns-about reading, . . . and frankly and humbly we prayed. . . ." That is the greatest lesson America has begun to learn.

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